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JPRS 80899

25 May 1982

# Vietnam Report

No. 2366

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25 May 1982

## VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2366

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## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### QUANG NAM-DANANG LAUNCHES SECURITY MOVEMENT

Danang QUANG NAM DANANG in Vietnamese 7 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by "Q.N.": "Maintain Political Security, Social Order and Safety"]

[Text] During the past several months, especially since the Party Central Committee made an appeal for emulation to attain accomplishments to celebrate the Fifth Party Congress, within the People's Public Security Forces of Quang Nam-Da Nang there has arisen an animated, seething emulation movement with many rich, lively forms.

The campaign to "Build pure, strong People's Public Security Forces" has been rapidly expanded, which, along with the completion of training by the entire force and the attainment of the contents set forth by the Ministry of Interior, has created a new transformation in the consciousness and action of the cadres and men and has begun to improve the effectiveness of the organizational apparatus.

Along with the deep, broad development of the mass movement to protect the security of the homeland in the localities, and in the organs and enterprises, the cadres and men of the People's Public Security Forces, not fearing difficulties and hardships, have continually kept informed of the situation, always maintained revolutionary vigilance, promptly, resourcefully, bravely, and effectively struggled against spies and reactionaries and stopped and smashed many of their plots and acts, while also struggling to appreciably reduce violations of socialist property and property belonging to the people, and doing a good job of maintaining order and safety in the province.

During the first 3 months of 1982 alone the cadres and men of the Public Security Forces -- with close combat coordination by the cadres and men of the people's armed forces and the ardent assistance and cooperation of the people -- uncovered 99 violations of socialist property and recovered large quantities of property, materials, and raw materials stolen from the state. Furthermore, in the course of many searches they confiscated 1,049 weapons of the various kinds, investigated many political suspects and dangerous criminals, and put out 29 fires, including the successful research and effective application of a new method of putting out coal mine fires that is appropriate to our country's conditions, thus saving hundreds of thousands of dong for the state. In the force development and internal development of the units, during the fourth quarter of 1981 rule infractions by the cadres and men declined by more than 35 percent. There were increasingly

larger numbers of good people and good deeds. Some 125 cadres and men, manifesting the strong character and pure virtue of the People's Public Security Forces, refused to accept bribes totalling 30,000 dong and other valuable property.

The emulation movement to achieve merit for the Party manifested the will, aspirations, and sentiment of the cadres, Party members, Youth Union members, and public security policemen, and during the time the Party Congress those emulation accomplishments were even more outstanding.

Under the leadership of the Party committee echelons of the public security sector, and with the close coordination of the other sectors and the ardent assistance of the people, the protection forces, disregarding difficulties, organized 23 practice drills in implementing the plan to defend the important military, political, and economic objectives in the province, continually coordinated with the regular troops and the local self-defense forces to patrol, guard, and inspect the bridges, railroad lines, roads, coasts, warehouses, storage yards, etc., and promptly uncovered or stopped plots by the reactionaries to steal weapons, set off explosives, start fires, sabotage the railroad, commit economic sabotage, etc. During a one-week period at the end of March everyone involved in five attempts to flee by sea were arrested, many acts of economic sabotage and many robberies by hooligans were uncovered, and there were recovered more than 6,000 dong, 8 tons of oil, 400 liters of gasoline, 20 kilograms of cinnamon, 91 kilograms of MSG, etc.

Many effective campaigns to round up criminals, including the arrest of 46 hooligans and thieves who had committed many crimes, the sending of a number of wayward children to be raised and educated at the labor general school, the sending of a number of prostitutes to the moral reeducation camp, etc., improved the order and security situation in the cities and localities. The traffic control forces inspected 579 vehicles of the various kinds, uncovered 227 violations, and recovered 2,000 liters of blackmarket gasoline. That was also one of the real accomplishments contributed to our beloved Party.

During the historic time of the convening of the Fifth Party Congress, more than 500 public security cadres and men of the Provincial Public Security Service, on behalf of all the public security forces, held a meeting to celebrate that event, signed an emulation agreement with the provincial people's armed forces, sent a telegram informing the Party Congress of their accomplishments, pledged to achieve merit, and promised that they would always be worthy of being the Party's bodyguard and would devote themselves to socialism, the security of the homeland, and the well-being of the people.

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CSO: 4209/325

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SWINDLER, VICTIM BOTH ARRESTED FOR CRIMES

Danang QUANG NAM DANANG in Vietnamese 7 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by Hung Thanh: "A Story of Security Preservation: '49 Meets ... 50!'"

[Text] It was winter, and the days were short. It was only a little past 1800 hours, but in the area of the park near the bus station it was almost dark. The gusts of northerly winds brought in cold, which caused the park to become increasingly vacant as night approached. Some street lights illuminated a stone bench in the shadow of a tree. Sitting on the bench was a youth wearing green clothing who was busily cutting something. When he caught sight of a young girl he quickly put away his knife. Before he had time to put away what he was cutting the girl sat down beside him. A moment later he stood up and rapidly moved toward the park entrance.

At the public security headquarters the duty officer was at work when a young girl walked in. Crying, she reported that she had been deprived of her possessions in a park. Her speech was halting, and sometimes she mixed in a few words of an ethnic minority language. She told the following story: Her name was Dung and she was married to a member of an ethnic minority. At the end of the year he permitted her to visit her husband, who was working in the central part of the country. When she left, in addition to her money and jewelry her husband's parents sent some "tiger bones" balm and deer horns as a present for their son. She put all of those things in a shopping bag. She continued: In the shopping bag there was a small knife she used along the way. When the bus arrived at the station, because she knew no one in the city and was afraid of getting lost, she went to the park to rest until she could buy a ticket to continue her journey. In the park she was deceived by a youth in an army uniform, who stole her bag. Now she would like the public security forces to arrest the thief and recover her possessions, for otherwise she would die. After she finished telling her story the duty officer asked for additional details about the youth, then provided her with a place to rest.

After he heard the duty officer's report on the loss of the girl's possessions, the comrade in charge of the public security unit thought for a while and drafted a plan to verify the information and then find the culprit. For that was not merely a case of trickery but was related to people who pretended to be soldiers to do bad things.

A few days later, the head of a people's public security team came to the public security organ to report that a youth was selling "tiger bones" balm and that the



people were attempting to detain him. When they arrived on the scene the public security policemen immediately spotted a person selling balm who matched the description of the youth reported by the girl. The person who was selling balm was invited to the public security organ because he did not have any identification papers. The youth appeared to be very scared and was ambiguous when explaining himself. When they investigated, the public security policemen discovered that in addition to several ounces of balm he had failed to turn over he had a piece of something that was like balm but was larger, which he tied around his waist. He continued to declare that he dealt in "tiger bones" balm. When asked about the small knife, he said that he used it to cut the balm into small pieces so that it would be easier to sell. Although he was interrogated for a long time, he stuck to his story and said that he knew nothing about a girl losing her possessions in a park.

At that moment, a girl was brought in. When she saw the face of the balm seller she exclaimed, "That's him! He's the one who tricked me out of my belongings." She became very enthusiastic and thanked the public security policemen who had helped her. But her actions caused the comrade in charge of the unit to become even more suspicious. Was she a member of an ethnic minority group? If so, why did her manner of speaking, her social behavior, her way of life, etc., not appear to be those of an ethnic minority? That matter had to be cleared up. By means of the sector's professional methods, the public security policemen found out about the background of Miss Dung. Unable to deny the evidence, she admitted that she was a swindler. She grew up in the mountain region, so she knew a few words of an ethnic minority language. She usually hung around the park near the bus station in order to meet victims. That day, when she saw someone sitting on the stone bench she intended to seduce him, but when she saw that he had several pieces of balm she decided to rob him. When the youth left, she immediately reported to the public security police, in hopes that they would locate and arrest the youth, so that all of the balm would become hers. If they could not arrest him, at least they would give her some money so she could "return home," for she thought that members of ethnic minority groups would be treated with more consideration. She didn't suspect that her scheme of stealing while shouting for help would be alertly recognized and exposed by the public security police.

You would probably like to know more about the balm seller. It was true that when he was brought to the public security organ the youth was very scared and beat around the bush. He would only admit that he was illegally engaged in commerce. But the public security police did not stop there: by using scientific methods they determined that the pieces of balm they found on him were artificial. When he learned of their analysis, he admitted his crime. He claimed that he was from an inland province. Taking advantage of the fact that many people wanted to use the various kinds of balm, especially "tiger bones" balm, he thought up a scheme to make money. He and his accomplices collected all types of bones and skin and cooked them to make balm, which they peddled under the "tiger bones" label. In order to deceive people he wore a military uniform and cut his hair short. When he encountered a customer he said that he was a soldier stationed in the mountain region who was on home leave and had brought along a few ounces of balm as a present, but that because he had to wait a long time for a train he was selling some of it to obtain spending money. And so that the purchasers would more easily believe him, he would only cut off one-ounce pieces. The rest he tied around his waist. He sold it piece by piece.

Now you know the whole story. Surely you realize the importance of being more vigilant, not only with regard to people who sell ersatz balm, medicine, and goods but also with regard to people who engage in psychological warfare, spread false rumors, and cause instability with regard to social order and security.

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GSO: 4209/325

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HOI AN TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL, SUBWARD COOPERATE IN SECURITY WORK

Danang QUANG NAM DANANG in Vietnamese 7 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by Minh Hung of the Quang Nam Public Security Service: "Hoi An TB Hospital and Son Phong Subward Agree to Compete in Protecting the Security of the Homeland"]

[Text] Following up on the results of the recent provincial conference to review the task of protecting the security of the homeland and the decision to endeavor to transform the hospital into a Determined-to-Win unit in protecting the security of the homeland, on 31 March 1982 the Hoi An TB Hospital held a ceremony to sign an emulation agreement with Son Phong Subward in Hoi An to cooperate in combat and in maintaining political security and social order and safety, to assist each other when bad people, strangers, or internal saboteurs are discovered, in order to take prompt action, etc.

The Hoi An TB Hospital also accepted responsibility for helping Son Phong Subward protect the health of the people in the subward and attain the "five completed tasks" emulation norms set forth by the public health sector at the end of 1982. Before holding the ceremony to sign the emulation agreement, the two units held fire-prevention, fire-fighting, first-aid, and order-preservation drills by the Red Flag, militia, and self-defense units.

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CSO: 4209/325

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### HANOI WARDS SIGN AGREEMENT TO MAINTAIN SECURITY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Apr 82 p 1

[Article: "Public Security Forces of Four Hanoi Urban Wards Pledge To Emulate One Another in Fulfilling Task of Maintaining Security for the Fatherland"]

[Text] Responding to the emulation agreement among the three municipalities of Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and Haiphong and turning the 5th Party Congress resolution into reality, the Hanoi Public Security Service yesterday, 10 April, organized the ceremony of signing the 1982 emulation agreement among the public security forces of four urban wards, which is aimed at stepping up the movement for protection of security and social order and welcoming the 5th Party Congress.

The heads of the public security posts of Hoan Kiem, Ba Dinh, Dong Da and Hai Ba Trung Wards representing the public security forces in their wards signed the emulation agreement in the presence of the chiefs of the Ministry of Interior, Public Security Service and four wards. The goals and tasks are as follows:

- To know fully and in time the situation of every enemy plot, maneuver and activity; always to take initiative in being both offensive and cautious and resolutely maintaining political and economic security under any circumstances.
- To thwart any enemy propaganda and psychological war arguments and to wipe out the reactionary and decadent culture.
- To severely punish speculators, smugglers and those who steal socialist properties, are corrupt, have illegal deals and commit bribery.
- To maintain better public order, order, traffic safety and hygiene and cleanness in the city.
- To build truly clean and strong public security forces which respect the working people's collective ownership right.

- To step up the mass movement for maintaining security for the fatherland, to unite closely and to have combat coordination with the army, other sectors, the security and assault youth forces and other forces to help to maintain security and to properly manage the society.

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CSO: 4209/315

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### TRAINING FOR LAUNCHING MOVEMENT TO MAINTAIN SECURITY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Apr 82 p 1

[Article: "Public Security Sector Trains in Launching Movement To Maintain Security for the Fatherland"]

[Text] The Ministry of Interior has just opened a training conference for cadres and members of the people's public security forces in charge of launching a mass movement to maintain security for the fatherland in the localities north of Binh Tri Thien Province.

After hearing a report on the results of the 5th Party Congress, the cadres taking part in the training studied the task of maintaining political security, order and social safety and struggling against the type of many-faceted destructive war waged by the Chinese hegemony-advocating expansionists in collusion with the American imperialists; the program for launching the 1982 mass movement to maintain security for the fatherland; and the functions and tasks of the cadres in charge of launching the movement and determining the task of organizing village public security forces.

The people's public security force cadres, through the training, fully recognized the crafty sabotage plots and maneuvers of the enemy and criminals; keenly absorbed the party views; clearly realized the revolutionary role of the masses; further understood the party's basic policies, principles and measures in connection with mobilization and organization of the mass movement to maintain security for the fatherland; fully grasped the 1982 task; and stepped up the emulation movement along with the party, people and army as a whole to successfully implement the resolution of the 5th Party Congress.

Through exchanges of experiences in mobilizing the masses for launching the movement to maintain security for the fatherland in the past years, they learned from the good experiences in launching the movement in rural and urban areas and in organs and enterprises, and recognized the responsibility for ensuring the people's ownership right in the task of maintaining security for the fatherland. Upon their

return to their localities, they would have to make the local cadres and combatants fully understand the enemy's sabotage plots and maneuvers; adhere to the line, positions and policies set forth at the party congress; ceaselessly display the revolutionary spirit of offensive, be the backbone and assault force, effectively serve the leadership of party committee echelons and the management of different levels of the administration, and step up the mass movement to seriously implement all party policies and state laws; respect and further develop the people's collective ownership right and the combined strength of the proletarian dictatorship; maintain a close coordination between the public security forces and the army and between the public security forces and various sectors, mass organizations and the people; and closely combine security with national defense and economic construction and cultural development, as well as the active building of clean and strong public security forces. To step up further the mass movement to maintain security for the fatherland, particularly in the key zones, and to provide it with realistic meaning to serve in the best manner the political task of the party and state. To attach importance to building typical models, making progressive models multiply and launching an emulation movement to catch up with and to surpass these models, thus promoting smooth development of the movement to maintain security for the fatherland. To strengthen, consolidate and build subward and village public security forces; to protect and keep organs and enterprises clean and strong; and to ceaselessly improve the quality of activities of the people's security teams.

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CSO: 4209/315

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

NUMEROUS INSPECTION STATIONS IRRITATE TRAVELLERS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by Hoang Thanh, Quang Ninh Province: "Too Many Inspection and Control Stations Along the Road"]

[Text] Persons travelling by automobile in both directions on the road from Hon Gai to Hanoi complain at great length that there are too many inspection and control stations along this road. This road, which is about 150 kilometers long, passes through a number of districts and cities in the provinces of Quang Ninh, Hai Hung and Ha Bac as well as Hanoi but has nearly 20 inspection and control stations. In some districts, there are two or three stations.

We think that conducting inspections and control work in order to catch smugglers, persons evading taxes and persons who are profiteering or hoarding is very necessary. The work that the tax affairs sector and the public security sector have performed has had the effect of stopping many negative phenomena in distribution and circulation. Many stations have found illegal products and goods being smuggled to evade taxes, evade transportation charges and so forth. However, the large number of inspection and control stations is posing somewhat of a bother to travellers on the road, especially at places near the boundaries between districts or provinces, where stations are sometimes only a few kilometers apart.

It is suggested that the districts and cities within the same province and adjacent provinces should come to an agreement and deploy inspection and control stations in a suitable manner that combats negative phenonema while insuring rapid, convenient travel by travellers.

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CSO: 4209/330



INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

IRELAND'S CP CONGRESS GREETED--Hanoi, (VNA) 12 May--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam yesterday sent a message of greetings to the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of Ireland, saying: "In spite of its extremely difficult and complex conditions, the Communist Party of Ireland has perseveringly mobilized the Irish working class and the democratic, patriotic and progressive forces of Ireland in the fight against capital monopoly for the people's well-being, democracy and social progress, and against the interventionist policies of imperialism, and for Ireland's national independence, neutrality and unity. We firmly believe believe that your congress will help your struggle score still greater success, thus contributing to the common struggle of the world's people for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. On this occasion, we sincerely thank your party for its valuable solidarity and support to our previous patriotic struggle against U.S. aggression and to our present construction of socialism and defense of our country from Chinese expansionism and hegemony abetted by American imperialism and other international reactionary forces. We wish your congress great success." [Text] [OW120823 Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT 12 May 82]

CYPRUS' AKEL CONGRESS GREETED--Hanoi, (VNA) 12 May--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam today sent a message to the 15th Congress of the Progressive Party of Working People of Cyprus (AKEL), saying: "Having fought for decades against imperialist wars of aggression to wrest back independence and freedom for their country, the Vietnamese people profoundly sympathize with the Cypriot people in their hard and complex struggle against U.S. imperialism and its henchmen, for the withdrawal of Turkish troops and the dismantling of foreign military bases in Cyprus, for a fully independent, democratic, nonaligned Cyprus and its territorial integrity. We greatly rejoice at the achievements of the working class and people of Cyprus over the past decades under the leadership of your party, and firmly believe that in the light of the resolutions adopted at your congress, you will achieve greater success, thus making a positive contribution to the common struggle of the world's people for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. On this occasion, we sincerely thank your party, the working class, the working people, and the democratic and progressive forces in Cyprus for their devoted support and precious assistance to our past anti-U.S. patriotic fight and to our present construction

and defence of our country. May the militant solidarity between our two parties and peoples continue to develop. May the 15th Congress of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus be crowned with brilliant success." [Text] [OW120811 Hanoi VNA in English 0710 GMT 12 May 82]

HAIPHONG VEGETABLES TO USSR--Haiphong Municipality in the first quarter of this year exported 2,300 tons of vegetables to the Soviet Union, 3 percent more than planned and 60 percent over the same period last year. This is the biggest amount of vegetables Haiphong has ever exported in a 3-month period. [BK040805 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 2 May 82]

CSO: 4220/589

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### GUIDELINES FOR IMPLEMENTING 1982 STATE PLAN PROPOSED

HanoiNGHIEN CUU KINH TE in Vietnamese No 1, Feb 82 pp 1-9, 37

[Article by Vu Quoc Tuan: "Several Problems in the 1982 State Plan"]

[Text] Nineteen eighty-one, the opening year of the third 5-year plan (1981-1985) has concluded, having been marked by relatively good achievements in a number of economic and social fields. We have begun 1982, the first year of the comprehensive implementation of the resolutions of the 5th Congress of the Party. The 1982 state plan has been formulated on the basis of a firm balance between actual needs and capabilities and a more thorough understanding of the economic line of the party in the initial stage of the process of advancing from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production; this line has been further defined in the documents that will be presented by the Central Committee at the 5th Congress of the Party.

#### Urgent Economic and Social Goals

The scientific bases of the state plan are always the line of the party, the actual situation of the country, the specific advantages and difficulties in each stage of economic construction and development, the level of development that has been achieved with regard to production forces and production relations and the capabilities for organizing and managing the economy in order to develop upon advantages, overcome difficulties, correctly apply the various economic laws and so forth; on these bases, a balance is established between needs and capabilities in order to achieve the highest possible socio-economic goals at the lowest possible material costs. The 1982 state plan was formulated on the basis of a complete analysis of the areas mentioned above in an effort to better meet the tremendous and pressing needs of building and defending the fatherland.

The 1982 state plan attaches importance to developing upon our basic advantages and very important new factors:

--First, there is the correct line of the party. In the process of preparing for and following the 5th National Congress of the Party, the political and spiritual unanimity of the entire party and all the people will certainly be strengthened

and heightened. The 5th Congress of the Party will decide the guidelines and tasks of the entire country in the initial stage of the period of transition and for the 5 years from 1981 to 1985; this will have the effect of determining the policies and tasks of the plan in a manner consistent with the realities of the country, thereby creating the conditions for developing our potentials and developing the economy at a rapid rate.

--Within our country's economy, much potential still lies in our labor, arable land, trade sector and other production capacities; newly constructed projects that have been or are about to be put into use will significantly increase the production forces of society. In 1981 alone, the economy changed for the better, gradually overcame inherent imbalances and gradually created new balances with new material bases constructed in 1981 and previous years. Of particular importance was the fact that agriculture met the plan for grain production, industrial crop production and livestock production, thereby creating many new favorable conditions for developing the other sectors of the economy.

--Following 5 years of building socialism throughout the country, the economic management and the guidance of implementation by the party and state have been and are being reorganized and strengthened, planning is being brought up to date and economic management cadres have further matured. The continued improvement of management and the application of scientific and technological advances will have a more positive effect upon the production process and raise productivity, quality and economic returns. Deserving of attention is that since 1980, many new positions and policies in the field of production as well as distribution and circulation have been and are being promulgated, amended or revised, thereby encouraging workers to be more concerned with the results of production and business and eagerly and enthusiastically accelerate production for the sake of the interests of the state, of the unit's collective and of each worker.

--The comprehensive cooperation between our country and the Soviet Union, the special relations between Vietnam and Laos and Kampuchea and the increasingly broad cooperation with the other socialist countries are very important forms of assistance that have helped our people develop domestic potentials better and that have truly helped us to overcome the weaknesses of the economy in many areas.

The four areas mentioned above are creating new and extremely important spiritual and material factors that have tremendous motivating force and are specific material strengths that insure that our people begin 1982 with new, firm bases, thereby laying the groundwork for new advances by the economy. Of course, the persons engaged in economic work cannot view these new factors in a simplistic way, overemphasizing their significance and effect, rather, they must always give thought to the difficulties that must be overcome in order to develop upon these new factors and change factors and potentials into specific material forces, into products for production and everyday life. It is clear that although we still have weaknesses and shortcomings in economic management and the management of society, through the years, these weaknesses have been and are being gradually corrected under the light of the party's line. Our country's economy is a small-scale production, agriculturally backward economy that has been ravaged by war,

consequently, it is unavoidable that there are still many imbalances. These imbalances cannot be overcome in a short period of time and will not be corrected until we have completed the construction of the material-technical bases of socialism, the nucleus of which is an industrial system that is capable of transforming the entire economy and upgrading manual production to mechanized production with high labor productivity.

Reviewing 1981, the achievements recorded on the front of economic construction were the establishment of material bases for formulating and implementing the 1982 state plan. The following three main areas can be cited:

--Agriculture recorded important victories in many areas, in grain production and the production of industrial crops as well as livestock production. Grain output exceeded 15 million tons, which represented a 600,000 ton increase compared to 1980 and was the highest output ever achieved. Several provinces in the Red River Delta and former Zone 4 exceeded their plan quotas on yield and output. Thai Binh Province recorded bumper crops in both the 5th month and 10th month seasons, with rice yield for the entire year exceeding 61 quintals per hectare. Hai Hung Province harvested nearly 700,000 tons of paddy during the year, the most ever. The 10th month rice crop in the southern provinces was also quite good: yields averaged from 21 to 26 quintals per hectare. As a result of bumper crops, grain needs within the countryside were met better than before, even at places that usually encounter difficulties, such as Nghe Tinh, Thanh Hoa and Binh Tri Thien Provinces. As regards industrial crops, the amount of area under cultivation increased by about 1.8 percent compared to 1980; the output of some crops increased significantly, such as the output of peanuts, jute, rushes and many types of vegetables and beans; soybean output increased two-fold. The hog herd numbered 10,450,000 hogs, a 4.5 percent increase; the cattle herd increased 2 percent and the buffalo herd increased 1 percent.

--Marked progress was made in the mobilization of grain and agricultural products. The state purchased 2.5 million tons of grain, the highest amount ever. The state's purchases of many other types of agricultural and food products also increased significantly over previous years: compared to 1980, the purchase of peanuts increased 14 percent, sugarcane increased 74 percent, tobacco increased 15 percent, jute increased 2 percent, rushes increased 4 percent, pork increased 19 percent, fresh water fish increased 26 percent and so forth. Deserving of attention is that the trading of supplies and commodities in order to purchase grain between the state and agricultural cooperatives, production collectives and private farm households was expanded in practically all localities; as a result, the rate at which purchases were made was increased. Tien Giang and Dong Thap Provinces completed their tasks 1 month early. An Giang Province virtually completed its plan. Hau Giang, the province that purchased the largest quantity in 1980, led all provinces. In the North, Hai Hung and Ha Nam Ninh Provinces, which met and exceeded their purchasing norms for both the 5th month and 10th month seasons in 1981, put more grain into granaries and used nitrogen fertilizer to trade for more paddy than the other provinces of the North. As a result of bumper crops, although the quantity of grain sold to the state increased

significantly, the farm households in many rural areas of the North had grain reserves that were quite a bit larger than before, very few farmers lacked food during the period of the between season shortage in March and virtually no one lacked food during the period of between season shortage in August.

--Many efforts were made in industrial production and capital construction, efforts that were focused upon important products and key construction projects. Industrial production met the plan and increased by a small amount compared to 1980; industrial production increased 7 percent and small industry and artisan production increased 7 percent, even though raw materials, supplies and energy were, in many cases, only supplied in amounts equalling roughly 50 percent of needs. The output of a number of important industrial products met or exceeded the plan and increased significantly, for example, electric power production increased 4.4 percent, coal production increased 11.7 percent, tin production increased 2.7 percent, transport barge production increased 18.2 percent, motor launch and tugboat production increased 31.5 percent, sugarcane production increased 33 percent, the production of canned goods increased 23 percent, cigarette production increased 41.3 percent and the ocean fish catch exceeded the plan quota and increased by 4,000 tons compared to 1980. Deserving of attention is that many industrial enterprises, especially local industrial enterprises, and many small industry cooperatives took the initiative in developing local sources of raw materials from agricultural, forestry and marine products and made full use of discarded materials and rejected products in conjunction with taking many steps to provide incentive for workers by means of various forms of wages and bonuses, as a result of which production was maintained and developed. The industry and small industry of Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and the provinces of Dong Nai, Hau Giang, Tien Giang, Quang Nam-Da Nang...developed rather well. In Hanoi, the enterprises under the management of the Industrial Service exceeded the plan quota by 13.5 percent, a 15 percent increase compared to 1980; small industry exceeded its plan quota by 1.9 percent, a 2.7 percent increase compared to 1980. In capital construction, the rate of construction of key projects was accelerated, such as the Hoa Binh Hydroelectric Power Plant, the Pha Lai Thermoelectric Power Plant, the Bim Son and Hoang Thach Cement Plants, the Lam Thao Phosphate Plant, the Vinh Phu Paper Mill, the Hanoi and Nha Trang Fiber Mills and so forth.

Against the background of a situation in which our country's economy is still marked by many imbalances, material-technical bases are still very weak and we have had to accelerate production while preparing to deal with the possible outbreak of a war, the results mentioned above reflect a very large effort by the laboring people of our country under the leadership and guidance of the party and state. Examined from the perspective of economic research, the very important factor was that our economic management began to be improved along the lines of gradually abolishing the administrative-bureaucratic management system based on subsidies and shifting to the socialist cost accounting and business management system. In 1981, our party and state promulgated or amended many very important policies in the field of economic management, such as implementing product contracts with groups of laborers and individual laborers within agriculture, developing the production and business independence and the financial

autonomy of state-operated enterprises, widely implementing the payment of piece-work wages and the various forms of bonuses, providing incentive for local exports, etc. Although there are still some aspects of the newly promulgated policies that we must continue to study in order to amend and perfect them, in view of the fact that supplies, raw materials and energy are limited, these policies are one of the main reasons for the new achievements in agriculture as well as in industry and capital construction, in communications-transportation and in the commerce sectors. These new policies have had the tremendous impact of shaking our long-standing stagnation and creating new stimulants for production while inspiring the masses to eagerly engage in productive labor. Through practical application, we have gained a more profound understanding of the realities of the country (both advantages and difficulties), gained a deeper understanding of the party line and found more correct and efficient ways to work. In other words, the understanding and application of economic laws by the corps of economic management cadres have been markedly increased.

These are the scientific bases underlying the formulation of the tasks, objectives and balances of the 1982 state plan.

In 1982, as the resolution of the 11th Plenum of the 4th Party Central Committee held in December, 1981, points out, our entire party and all our people must strongly develop upon the new, positive factors that have been created, be determined to overcome our shortcomings and mistakes, truly bring about a change in the socio-economic situation and make every effort to develop production in conjunction with improving distribution and circulation in order to maintain and endeavor to improve the living conditions of the people and bring about stronger changes in subsequent years.

Our party has set forth the socio-economic goals for the 1980's, a portion of which must be reflected in the 1982 plan, as follows:

1. Stabilizing, partially improving and eventually maintaining, in a fundamental way, the material and cultural lives of the people, which primarily involves firmly resolving the grain and food problem and meeting the needs for clothing, education, health care, shelter, travel, child care and consumer goods.
2. Continuing to build the material-technical bases of socialism.
3. Completing socialist transformation in the southern provinces and strengthening and further improving the socialist production relations throughout the country.
4. Meeting the need to defend the country and strengthening the national defense and security systems.

On the basis of analyses of the situation and special characteristics of the country in 1982 and in keeping with the socio-economic goals set forth for the 1980's, our party has established the tasks of the 1982 state plan as: displaying a high spirit of self-reliance, concentrating our forces on strongly developing agriculture, expanding the trade sectors, expanding consumer goods production,

making full use of existing capacity and building a number of key heavy industrial installations primarily to stimulate agriculture and the consumer goods industry; reorganizing capital construction and strengthening the communications-transportation sector; performing good work in the field of distribution and circulation; and practicing economy in every area and consuming goods only within the scope of the results of one's labor. We must meet the need of all of society for food and endeavor to meet the essential needs for clothing, education, health care, shelter and travel of the people while increasing the sources of export goods. We must improve economic management, raise labor productivity, improve product quality, reduce production costs and increase the returns from production and business. We must continue to carry out socialist transformation in the South while strengthening and further improving socialist production relations throughout the country. We must strengthen the national defense system, maintain political security and social order and safety while fulfilling our international obligation well.

As regards the objectives of the 1982 state plan, the following points can be mentioned:

1. The production of grain and food products: the 1982 state plan considers the foremost task to be accelerating agricultural production, especially the production of grain and food products and mobilizing grain for the state, thereby meeting the grain needs of the entire country. In grain and food product production, we must develop the production of rice as well as subsidiary food crops, vegetables and beans. Facts have clearly shown that grain and food products are the number one objective at this time in order to resolve the food problem of the people; only on this basis can we endeavor to achieve the other objectives of the plan, such as the task of building the material-technical bases of socialism and the task of strengthening the national defense and security systems. In 1981, agriculture recorded bumper crops, harvesting more than 15 million tons, the highest amount ever; however, compared to the requirements of socialist industrialization, the amount of grain produced by us is still very low: a per capita average of only about 272 kilograms per year but the average we must achieve is 400-500 kilograms. The target set for 1982 is 16 million tons of grain, in paddy equivalent, which includes 13 million tons of paddy and 3 million tons of subsidiary food crops, in paddy equivalent. Beginning in 1982, we must achieve self-sufficiency in food; therefore, each locality must establish a grain production and consumption structure consistent with local characteristics in order to meet its own grain needs. The new requirement is the establishment of a grain and food products balance within each district and each province in order to meet the needs of the entire local population and meet the plan for delivering grain and food products to the central level, thereby making a positive contribution to establishing a nationwide grain balance. The establishment of a grain balance within each locality requires the classification of districts and provinces and the establishment of goals for each type:

--Those provinces which annually lack grain and must rely to some extent upon assistance from the central level, must now produce enough for the entire population within the locality;



--Those provinces that used to only produce and mobilize grain and food for the locality must now meet the need of the entire local population while contributing something to the central level and establishing reserves;

--The key rice production provinces, such as those in the Mekong River Delta, Hai Hung, Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Bac, Nghia Binh, Phu Khanh and the other provinces, must make every effort to rapidly increase the output of commodity grain, mobilize an increasingly large quantity of grain and, contribute more and more grain to the central level in addition to meeting the needs of the entire population and establishing the necessary reserves within the locality;

--The cities, industrial complexes and main force armed forces that are supplied with grain by the central level must adopt plans and take positive steps to produce grain and food products in a manner consistent with the actual conditions of the locality in order to meet some of the need of the local people and reduce the amount that must be sent from far away by the central level.

Facts have shown that there are many capabilities for meeting the grain and food product objectives set forth within the plan. The following several figures can be cited: in 1981, the North increased its production to more than 900,000 tons of grain; if the South did not waste some 230,000 hectares that were not transplanted and did not allow grain and subsidiary food output to decline by 220,000 tons, grain output would have been much higher and would have gone beyond 150,000 nationwide. Moreover, the ability to raise rice yields as well as the yields of subsidiary food crops is still quite large. In the product contract movement, the farmers of the various localities have invested more fertilizer in crops (which includes spending more money to purchase nitrogen fertilizer and making better use of the various sources of fertilizer) and this will surely bring about a marked change in grain yield: the target yields set forth within the plans of many localities can surely be met.

2. Consumer goods production: the 1982 state plan emphasizes the need to develop the production of such essential consumer goods as cloth for clothing, writing paper, medicine, bicycle tires, tubes and spare parts, household utensils and other essential goods. To complete this task, we must, together with making the highest possible use of the capacity of the state's important consumer goods production factories, pay particular attention to developing the abundant capabilities of small industry and the artisan sector and encouraging the opening of trade sectors in the cities and the countryside. The various localities, especially the districts, must review existing trade sectors, restore those trades that have declined, provide incentive for the strong development of small industry consumer goods production and, in particular, utilize local raw materials and supplies and make full use of discarded materials and rejected products. In order to meet a portion of the clothing need within each province and district, it is possible to strongly develop sericulture and the cultivation of other fiber bearing crops, such as absorbent cotton, ramie, wild pineapple and so forth at all places where the necessary conditions exist. As regards sericulture, our capabilities are quite diverse: the Ministry of Agriculture has begun to establish a centralized mulberry

growing area consisting of 25,000 hectares of river flood plain mulberries, a 25,000 hectare area of fill grown mulberries and more than 2,000 hectares of coastal mulberries. We can develop sericulture in 200 districts, each of which can raise hundreds of hectares of mulberries in decentralized plantings. If all 200 districts make full use of their land to raise mulberries, we can put 20,000 hectares under cultivation in the immediate future. If this norm on the amount of area under the cultivation of mulberries is met, we will be able to produce 40 million meters of silk, thereby making an important contribution to resolving the clothing problem within each locality. Moreover, sericulture yields economic benefits in many areas, primarily by helping to provide jobs: each hectare involved in the cultivation of mulberry trees and the raising of silkworms requires from 1,000 to 2,000 mandays per year.

As regards the sectors of small industry that produce consumer goods, providing both incentive and guidance for them to develop is very necessary. Hanoi has the experience of developing the household handicraft and artisan trades within agriculture, considering this to be an important policy that has quickly provided the city with a wide variety of many consumer goods. The development of the household handicraft trades is not only consistent with the capabilities of the people, but is also the most positive measure to be employed in managing labor, managing the market and maintaining social order and security. The greatest difficulty being faced now in the development of small industry and the artisan trades is that of providing a supply of raw materials. In the recent past, many localities have recorded the experience of having forces of artisan and handicraft cooperative members develop sources of domestic raw materials and rejected products by means of the "every sector and every person concerns themselves with supplies" movement, by not minding to travel long distances, not minding transportation difficulties, by not minding the difficulties involved in processing in order to fully collect and make full use of scrap iron and steel, each knot of wood, each piece of plastic, each piece of scrap glass and so forth. In order to make full use of household labor and street labor in small industry and artisan production, many municipalities, cities and towns have developed various forms of subcontracting, especially subcontracting within the family, in order to rapidly increase the output of products at costs much lower than the cost involved in employing persons. The cotton enterprise in Hanoi has organized a rather widespread satellite network which uses discarded materials, scraps of cloth from the textile and clothing mills that are combed into cotton and used in the contract production of jacket linings. This subcontracting network consists of agricultural cooperatives, small industry and artisan cooperatives, cooperative teams, teams of retired cadres and workers, teams of cadres now working at middle schools, colleges and specialized agencies and even a team of enterprise workers. These teams also include students who are waiting for job assignments, the children of manual workers and cadres attending general schools and so forth. The output value produced under the various forms of subcontracting mentioned above constitutes 60 to 70 percent of the total output value of the enterprise; the productivity of the network is the equivalent of 700 manual workers, full use is made of 100 sewing machines of families and, in particular, it has not been necessary to construct a plant measuring roughly 3,500 square meters or incur other costs. Clearly, the capabilities for developing small

industry and the artisan trades under different forms of organization is still very extensive. The problem we face is that of adopting measures resolving specific problems.

3. Developing the production of export goods: exporting goods is considered our strategic task in the process of developing the economy from small-scale production and exports are needed in order to earn the foreign currency with which to import many types of raw materials and supplies. In the 1982 plan, developing the production of export goods is considered the obligation of each sector, locality and installation: when establishing its requirements regarding each type of supply that must be imported, every unit has had to give consideration to the capabilities for balancing these imports with exports. Each and every installation has the obligation, either direct or indirect, to support the effort to accelerate export activities because they immediately affect, to a very large degree, the production of grain and food products, which is our foremost economic task at this time. We must rapidly increase our exports in order to earn the foreign currency with which to purchase fertilizer, insecticides, machinery, equipment and petroleum products for agriculture. The 1982 state plan sets forth very large export targets for soybeans, peanuts, canned vegetables and fruit, coffee, wine, tobacco, tea, cinnamon, several consumer goods and so forth. Facts have proven that we have many large capabilities for developing the production of export goods, especially the products of short-term industrial crops, such as soybeans, peanuts, tobacco, tea and so forth; all that is needed is for every locality, especially every cooperative and district, to rebalance its arable land, actively practice interplanting and companion cropping and establish export industrial crop areas through new efforts to apply science and technology while making every effort to practice intensive cultivation to increase crops yields and improve product quality. Even exported fruit and vegetables are a source of export goods in which we have tremendous potential, a source which, in 1981, many provinces attached importance to successfully developing; many districts increased the exportation of pineapples, bananas, oranges, lemons, kohlrabi, carrots, garlic, pepper and so forth in order to purchase nitrogen fertilizer, insecticide, petroleum products and even a number of essential consumer goods for the people of the district. Of course, there are still many problems that must be resolved, from planning specialized farming areas, allocating arable land, labor and capital for the construction of new specialized farming areas and processing plants, the introduction of scientific and technological advances in cultivation, processing and storage and, above everything else, the hybridization of new varieties to insure that all fruits and vegetables can be exported throughout the year, thereby meeting the requirements of the foreign market, being consistent with transport conditions and achieving high economic returns.

The acceleration of exports requires specific policies that provide incentive for the units and individuals producing export goods. The state has promulgated policies that provide incentive for the production of export goods and will continue to amend and revise incentive policies and systems. The various localities, especially the districts and sectors, must more rapidly increase the production of export goods, especially industrial crop products, considering them to be the main types of exports in the present stage. On the basis of insuring

the state's exclusive management of export and import activities, we will broaden the direct export and import business rights of the sectors, localities (provinces and districts) and the major economic units.

Above, we have reviewed the most important and pressing objectives in the 1982 plan; they are: grain, food products, consumer goods and export goods. It can be said that meeting these targets will have a decisive effect in bringing about a change in the economy, thereby helping to put an end to the difficulties being encountered in a number of areas, clearly displaying the spirit of self-reliance, developing every actual capability available to us and creating extremely important premises for advances in subsequent years. Meeting these most important objectives of the 1982 state plan requires that efforts be focused on developing agriculture and establishing the correct relationship among agriculture, light industry and heavy industry. While emphasizing the grain, food product, consumer goods and export goods targets, the plan gives priority to providing the conditions needed for the key heavy industrial sectors, such as electric power, coal, fertilizer, mechanical engineering and so forth, to competently support agriculture, light industry and the food product, consumer goods and export goods industries while providing more communications and transport capacity in order to insure the completion of these tasks. This is a concrete expression of a thorough understanding of the socialist industrialization line of the party in the initial stage of the period of transition to socialism. Facts have shown that we are beginning to carry out socialist industrialization with those things that we have, with our labor, our most valuable asset, our arable land and our sectors and trades and are, by means of the system of collective ownership, closely coordinating and developing, as highly as possible, the abundant capabilities of our labor, arable land, sectors and trades in order to quickly create new production forces and a product structure that is consistent with the immediate requirements of production and everyday life. As a result, in this initial stage, we must make efficient use of labor, arable land, sectors and trades, redistribute labor and utilize local labor in such a way that everyone has a job, that all arable land is developed and that every sector and trade is developed. In this significance, our party has pointed out that, in the 1980's and even in the third 5-year plan (1981-1985), socialist industrialization will primarily involve taking another step in advancing agriculture to large-scale socialist production to serve as the base for building an efficient industrial-agricultural structure and correctly coordinating agricultural development, the expansion of light industry and the construction of heavy industry. While orienting heavy industry first and primarily toward stimulating the development of agriculture and the consumer goods industry, we can never give light attention to building the key heavy industrial sectors, such as electric power, coal, petroleum and natural gas, mechanical engineering, metallurgy, chemicals, building materials and so forth. In 1982, the capital being invested in capital construction for industry is concentrated on these types of key projects; in 1982 and 1983, the important projects going into production will have a tremendous impact upon the economy, such as the Pha Lai Power Plant (generator section number 1), the Bim Son Cement Plant, the Hoang Thach Cement Plant and so forth.

Besides economic goals, the state plan attaches particular importance to social goals with a view toward maintaining and stabilizing the living conditions of the people. Facts have shown that economic goals and social goals must always be closely linked to each other; in particular, in our country at this time, resolving social problems well will have a very important effect in helping to carry out and meet economic development tasks and objectives. Of foremost importance at this time is the need to provide jobs to workers; this is a manifestation of the right of collective ownership of the working people as stated in the Constitution, namely, the right to work, and, at the same time, is a very important measure in insuring social order and safety. Through the two types of measures of providing local jobs and accelerating the campaign to redistribute labor and the population on a nationwide scale, with a view toward practicing intensive cultivation and multi-cropping, raising crop and livestock yields and developing the small industry and artisan trades using local raw materials, we will employ many more workers in production and create additional domestic and export goods. The plan also attaches importance to revamping wages and bonuses in a manner that upholds the principle of distribution in accordance with labor and is consistent with the changes in the price situation. Importance has also been attached to maintaining the supply of essential consumer goods, especially of the products supplied under ration standards, in order to stabilize the living conditions of manual workers, civil servants, the armed forces and so forth in a manner closely linked to determined steps to manage the market and guarantee the real wage of manual workers and civil servants. In the 1982 state plan, importance is attached to education, to culture, to raising the cultural level and the scientific-technical and management skills of workers; attention has also been paid to providing health care, improving the production and distribution of medicines, improving the quality of child care centers and so forth. These are truly social issues that are very closely related to the ability to intensify the production and construction emulation movement during this year.

#### The Organization and Management of the Economy

Meeting the objectives of the 1982 state plan requires a strong and profound change in the organization and management of the economy, a change that essentially involves fully understanding and better applying the matters in the nature of laws that were set forth in the correct line adopted by the 4th Congress of the Party. These matters are: reorganizing the economy and reorganizing production on a society-wide scale; redistributing social labor and redistributing labor and the population among the various areas throughout the country; strongly shifting from the administrative-bureaucratic management system based on subsidies to the socialist cost accounting and business management system, correctly implementing the system of the three basic planning levels and closely linking the plan to socialist business accounting; correctly unifying and smoothly coordinating the three economic interests and satisfying the interests of the state and the interests of the collective while giving appropriate attention to the personal interests of the laborer; highly tapping the dynamism and creativity of the basic units and the activism of each worker in production, construction and work as well as the sense of responsibility of the various sectors and localities in guiding the implementation

of the plan, etc. These are a host of basic and pressing matters that have been shown by reality to be particularly important in insuring that the economy changes, imbalances are gradually corrected and new balances are established in order to advance the economy.

In the various areas of activity, our party has adopted the guideline "the central level, the local level, the installations, the state and the people working together," considering this to be a guideline of very important significance in upholding the right of socialist collective ownership of the working people and mobilizing every potential and realistic capability for building and developing the economy so that every worker sees his role, responsibility, obligation and interests at his enterprise, cooperative, worksite or state farm and, on this basis, launches a revolutionary movement to implement the state plan.

Below are a number of matters deserving of attention.

Reorganizing the economy: reorganizing the economy is an objective demand in the course of advancing from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production when the economy is still predominately an economy of small-scale production, has been ravaged by war, has experienced major post-war upheavals, especially in the South, and is now experiencing serious imbalances. The matter of reorganizing the economy under the third 5-year plan (1981-1985) has been raised in order to support the following three requirements:

--Advancing from a social life based partially on the outside to achieving self-sufficiency in every need;

--Advancing from an economic structure that is somewhat unreasonable to an economic structure that is suited to the initial stage of the period of transition to socialism;

--Advancing from the administrative-bureaucratic management system based on subsidization to the cost accounting and business management system consistent with the objective economic laws that are having an effect within our country's economy for the duration of the period of transition.

Thus, the reorganization of the economy encompasses the entire process of socialist reproduction, from production to distribution, trade and consumption, that is, it requires reorganizing production at each existing installation (in industry, agriculture and so forth), reorganizing capital construction, reorganizing distribution and circulation, reorganizing labor, etc. On the basis of reorganizing the economy, we must reorganize production, create the conditions for developing potential and existing capabilities and create a new balance for the economy. Of course, the reorganization of the economy does not only occur within the field of production forces, but encompasses production forces as well as production relations in a relationship in which production forces and production relations are closely linked to each other and create a new strength for the economy.

In production, the reorganization of installations must first involve giving priority to providing raw materials, supplies, energy, transportation and capital for the production of grain and food products and for the production of essential consumer goods and export goods. As regards industrial enterprises, it is necessary to classify the various types of materials and energy, adopt a material and energy supply system and adopt suitable management regulations for each type. The state farms, forestry sites and agricultural stations and farms must be re-examined in order to adopt plans for strengthening them, thereby insuring that they operate efficiently.

In capital construction, construction projects must be reorganized in a manner consistent with capabilities and in accordance with the guideline of creating additional conditions for developing and utilizing existing material-technical bases with a view toward supporting the effort to achieve the most pressing socio-economic goals. The correct guidelines are to coordinate, retool, upgrade and expand existing installations, determinedly postpone projects for which we lack the conditions to construct or to which we cannot supply raw materials for production once the project has been put into use and continue to construct unfinished projects for which we have a need and the necessary construction conditions while only building new projects in a selective manner and in accordance with capabilities.

In the field of distribution and circulation, it is first of all necessary to, in view of the circumstances of our country's economy at this time, adopt a reasonable consumption policy based on the guideline "consuming what we ourselves produce, consuming the fruits of our labor within the scope permitted by the national economy." We can only consume that which we have or can produce; at the same time, it is necessary to implement a system of strict frugality and necessary to truly consider "frugality a national policy." And, on the basis of meeting our own consumer needs, we must rapidly accumulate capital in order to carry out expanded reproduction. Under this consumption policy and guideline, it is necessary to implement a system of wage, price, tax, market management, financial management and other policies that establish a new order on the front of distribution and circulation. The pressing task at this time is to concentrate the sources of goods in the hands of the state, closely manage and efficiently utilize grain, equipment, supplies, capital and commodities, correctly implement the principle of distribution in accordance with labor, establish the correct relationship among the three economic interests and continue to adjust prices in a stable manner while strengthening market management and regulating unreasonable income.

Implementing the system of the three basic planning levels in a manner closely linked to cost accounting and socialist business: this is a major guideline with regard to bringing planning up to date, one that reflects within planning the law of advancing directly from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production; it is the expression within planning of the system of collective ownership on the three basic levels (the central level, the local level, which encompasses the provinces and districts, and the basic level); it is the application of the principle of democratic centralism under the specific conditions of our

country and, at the same time, creates the conditions for correctly coordinating the system of economic interests in the period of transition. Deserving of attention here is the fact that we consider the locality (the province or district) to be an economic structure; the implementation of the system of three basic planning levels will develop the capabilities we have in our labor, arable land, sectors and trades, closely link the various segments of the economy, develop economic relations and cause the factors of large-scale socialist production to develop in all areas of the economy, in all sectors, localities and installations and eventually throughout the entire national economy.

The plan on the central level consists of the integrated plan for the entire national economy (the state plan) and the nationwide plans of the economic-technical sectors. The state plan has the responsibility of balancing the entire national economy on the basis of guiding and integrating the plans of the sectors and the plans of the localities formulated from the basic level upward. On the basis of the experience gained over many years, the most important requirements of the state plan are that it must correctly express the line of the party; establish clear objectives, tasks, structures and stages of development for the entire national economy and the various sectors and areas; arrange the basic ratios of the economy; and establish the value balances and the primary material resources balances as well as determine the important projects and products of the national economy. These can be considered the specifics involved in concretizing the line of the party within the plan, something which we have not done very well for a long time.

In order to appropriately increase the effectiveness of the centralized planning of the central level and in order for the plan on the central level to truly focus on the above mentioned matters of strategic significance, we must simultaneously tap the initiative of the basic units, localities and sectors and implement a division of management and planning levels.

The nationwide plans of the economic-technical sectors (which encompass the units subordinate to the ministry and units of the same sector that are subordinate to other ministries and managed by the locality) are formulated by the ministry managing the sector. The economic-technical sector adopts a long-range strategy for the development of the sector, carries out sector planning, implements a division of labor and cooperation in production within the sector and between the central level and the local level as well as among the various economic segments and, on this basis, formulates the sector-wide plan.

In the present situation in which production is small in scale and decentralized, many difficulties are involved in formulating the plans of the economic-technical sectors. As a result, it is first of all necessary to reorganize the production organizations within the sectors, adopt guidelines for establishing a reasonable division of labor and division of management responsibilities among the production and business units within the sector and organize production federations and business federations by means of suitable forms of organization and management in order to achieve high economic returns and overcome the phenomena of partialism, departmentalism and localism.



The local plan (which consists of the plan of the province or municipality and the plans of the districts) has the task of developing existing capabilities and developing the potentials of the locality while broadening trade relations with the other sectors and localities; exports and imports can be used to meet needs in production and everyday life, thereby contributing more and more to meet the common needs of the entire country. Generally speaking, the local economic plan encompasses all economic sectors, with the most important ones being agriculture, forestry, fishing, industry (especially small industry and the artisan trades), the processing of agricultural products, forestry products and marine products, consumer goods production and the household economy. The local people's committee, which has the function of providing socio-economic management by locality and area, directly manages all aspects of the economic organizations under the management of the locality and participates in the management of the installations of the central economy that are located within the locality. In order to create the conditions for the locality to formulate and properly implement the local plan, the central level must boldly and correctly assign responsibilities to the localities in the fields of planning, banking, supply, the delivery of products, exports- imports, etc.

In the plan on the local level, the plan of the district occupies a very important position (which will be explained below).

The requirements regarding the plan of the basic level are to tap the spirit of creativity and initiative of the basic level in production and business on the basis of the principle of financial autonomy, thereby contributing more and more to the entire country, and, in order to carry out expanded reproduction, improving collective welfare services and providing material incentive for the individual workers within the unit. Production and business installations consist of state-operated enterprises, federated enterprises, corporations, cooperatives and so forth within the production, construction, transportation, distribution-circulation and other sectors, with the most important ones being state-operated industrial enterprises and agricultural cooperatives. In 1981, our state promulgated many decisions with a view toward broadening the independence of state-operated enterprises in their production and business. Our state will amend and revise these decisions in order to gradually establish, in a well coordinated manner, an economic management mechanism suited to the state-operated economic installations in the spirit of continuing to broaden their production and business independence. As regards the agricultural cooperatives and small industry and artisan cooperatives, the matter at hand is to review the experiences of the recent past, especially those regarding product contracts with groups of laborers and laborers, and, on this basis, develop upon their experiences with a view toward establishing a comprehensive production organization and management mechanism for collective production units, one consistent with the characteristics of the collective economy.

Building the districts into agro-industrial economic units: this is a policy of very important significance that was adopted by our party long ago and which has been proven by realities to be both correct and creative; it is a policy based on the main characteristic of our country's economy, the advance from small-scale

production to large-scale socialist production. In the 1982 plan as well as the third 5-year plan (1981-1985) building the district economy has become even more important and pressing because the tasks and objectives of the plan as well as the issues of extremely important significance, grain production, food production, consumer goods production and the production of export goods, are primarily carried out on the district level.

Within the structure of the district economy, the most important position is occupied by agriculture (including forestry and fishing); at the same time, the district must expand small industry, the artisan trades, the building sector, the transportation sector and distribution-circulation in a manner closely linked to agriculture and supporting agriculture. The district must guide and provide incentive for the strong and properly oriented development of the household economy while transforming and correctly utilizing the private economy.

Facts have shown that the district is not, at present, a basic unit; the district level represents the central level and the provincial level while working directly with installations (enterprises, cooperatives and so forth). The district guides the production and business installations that are under its management and coordinates, organizes and guides the process of establishing an economic alliance, by means of many flexible and effective forms of organization, of the production and business operations of the basic units within the different segments of the economy within the district. These installations can be district, provincial or central installations; however, the objective necessity is to establish economic relations in the process of reproduction as well as in providing the social factors supporting production. To build the districts, it is necessary for the provinces and municipalities to assign management responsibilities to the district but avoid building the districts as closed, self-sufficient systems that are separated from the province and the economic-technical sectors.

Thus, on the basis of the labor, arable land, natural resources, sectors and trades within the district, the district plan, generally speaking, reorganizes production, develops these capabilities as highly as possible and expands the production and business of the basic units and within the scope of the district. The district must attach importance to introducing new technology in production and establishing and efficiently deploying the network of material-technical bases within the district. At the same time, another job of no less importance is that of revamping the organization of production and management at the basic units, especially the cooperatives and strengthening the district level apparatus while improving the organization and work procedures of the province and the central sectors in order to support the building of the district well. Facts have clearly shown that this is very important in resolving for the district the problems involving policies and regulations and creating the conditions for building and developing the district economy.

The above are a number of matters of prime importance drawn from the 1982 state plan that has been promulgated by our party and state, primarily economic matters with which all of us are concerned. In the initial stage of the period

of transition from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production, the period encompassed by the 1981-1985 five year plan, in general, and the 1982 plan, in particular, is a very important milestone of tremendous significance, one that will mark profound changes in the economic structure as well as in the organization and management of the national economy. Persons engaged in economic research in our country will also find extremely interesting and profound subjects of research in this period. We hope that economic research activities will record larger achievements, thereby helping to lay the scientific foundation for the positions and policies of the party and state.

7809

CSO: 4209/318

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BETWEEN 4TH, 5TH VCP CONGRESSES REVIEWED

Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 14, Apr 82 pp 19-20

[TASS Information Item: "The Development of the Vietnamese Economy Between the 4th and 5th VCP Congresses"]

[Text] On the occasion of the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam the Vietnamese Information Agency has made a document available in which the successes which have been achieved by the Vietnamese people in various fields since the Fourth Party Congress which was held in December 1976 are considered. The text of this document is published below.

During the five years which have passed since the Fourth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam the Vietnamese people has achieved substantial successes in the economic field despite a backward agriculture whose basic feature is small commodity production, and also despite such hindrances as the consequences of the war which lasted several decades, repeated natural disasters, poor administrative leadership, and also despite numerous encroachments against Vietnam and diversions by imperialist states and the forces of international reaction. These successes, although still far from sufficient, testify to the fact that the Vietnamese people is making enormous efforts and its efforts are serving as a basis for the further development of our country during the coming years.

Hope-inspiring successes were achieved during the period from 1976 through 1980 in the field of agriculture and industrial production despite numerous difficulties caused by a shortage of many necessary materials: fertilizers, insecticides, and electric energy--in the sphere of agricultural production,--and yarn, steel, fuel, and chemicals--in the field of industrial production. Mention should be made of the quite high development rates of agricultural production during this period, despite the fact that 3 years out of 5 (1977, 1979, and 1980) were extremely unfavorable for agriculture, which led to the underfulfillment of food production plans by approximately 1 million tons each year. At the same time, in 1980 the production of food reached 14.38 million tons, which is 2.9 million tons more than in 1975.

At the present time the swine herd in the country comes to 10 million head, compared to 8.8 million in 1975. The buffalo herd has reached 2.3 million head

(in 1975 there were 2.1 million of them), while the cattle herd comes to 1.6 million head (in 1975 there were 1.4 million head).

The year 1981 was marked by an appreciable increase in agricultural production in Vietnam. The production of agricultural output has substantially increased, and today more than 15 million tons of it is being produced, which is 700,000 tons more than in 1980. This figure includes 12.5 million tons of rice. Cattle and swine herds have increased. The swine herd has reached 10,457,000 head, there are 2,376,000 buffalo, and 1,761,000 cattle.

In the production of grain and other crops a change has occurred in the ratio between rice and other crops. In 1975 the ratio between the sown areas occupied by rice and other crops came to 88.2 percent and 11.8 percent, respectively. In 1980 this ratio was 79.5 percent and 20.5 percent. With regard to produced output, in 1975 this ratio was 90.9 percent and 9.1 percent, respectively. In 1980 it changed and became 80.2 percent and 18.8 percent. In Vietnam rice and such crops as corn, potatoes, sweet potatoes, and manioc are grown as food crops. Thus, an expansion of the sown areas occupied by these crops is regarded as an important step forward in solving the food problems.

On the whole, rice yields continue to be low. In 1976-1980 4.2 tons of rice was taken per hectare in 2 harvests. The summer harvest yielded 2.2 tons, and the fall harvest--2 tons. At the same time, certain cooperatives succeeded in obtaining the high yields of 7-8 tons of rice per hectare every year. In 1981 in the province of Thai Binh, where intensive methods of growing rice have been employed for a long time now, 6.2 tons of rice per hectare has been harvested annually. The summer harvest has come to 3.2 tons, and the fall harvest--3 tons.

As for industrial crops, it should be said that their production in 1980 has grown substantially compared to 1975: The production of jute has increased by 26 percent, cane--by 45 percent, sugar cane--by 167 percent, peanuts--by 43.4 percent, soybeans--111.9 percent, and tobacco--89 percent. From 1975 through 1981 there was an expansion of the sown areas occupied by soy crops. In 1975 this crop occupied 28,500 hectares, in 1980--48,900, and in 1981--80,000 hectares. It is expected that in 1985 this figure will reach 300,000 hectares.

As for small enterprises and craft workshops, the chief attention was devoted to their restoration and to turning private enterprises in South Vietnam into state enterprises and supplying them with raw materials, energy, equipment, and spare parts, which in the past were basically imported from abroad, so that these enterprises could operate without interruptions in their production.

By 1980 there were 2,538 state enterprises in the country, which is 510 enterprises more than there were in 1975. The total number of workers in them came to 631,000 people. In 1980 small enterprises employed 1,604,000 workers.

In 1980 gross industrial production (including production at small industrial enterprises and in craft workshops) increased compared to 1975 by 12.8 percent. In addition, the production of group "A" goods (the production of the means of

production) increased by 20.4 percent, while the production of group "B" goods (consumer goods) increased by 8.1 percent. This corresponds to the general line which was mapped out at the Fourth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam: the preferential and rational development of heavy industry on the basis of the development of agriculture and light industry. Thus, during the above-mentioned five-year period, the share of goods in group "A" in the total value of gross industrial output, including the output of small enterprises and craft workshops, increased from 37.8 percent to 40.3 percent.

During the period from 1976 through 1980 the basic task of large industry and of the small industrial enterprises and craftsmen consisted in servicing agriculture, satisfying the daily needs of the population, and also producing output for exports. In accordance with this, during these five years the amount of electric energy used in agricultural production increased by 18 percent. The production of "Bongsen" ("Lotus") tractors increased by 97.3 percent, the production of pumps--by 9 percent, plows and harrows--68.3 percent, and insecticides--62.9 percent.

In the field of the production of basic consumer goods, production in the textile industry increased by 19.5 percent, the production of sugar--149.7 percent, pottery--23.8, salt--16, and soap--by 12.9 percent. The following goods were exported from the country: minerals (coal, apatites, chromites, tin), wood-working industry output, rubber, footwear, sandals, and also products made of rotang rattan palm, bamboo, and reeds. In 1979 the share of industrial and craft goods in the total value of exports came to 91.4 percent, and in 1980 to 91.2 percent. The remainder was made up of unprocessed agricultural output.

During the period from 1976 through 1980 substantial successes were achieved by an expansion of production at small enterprises and craft workshops which make up an important part of Vietnam's industry. These branches have working in them professional craftsmen who are united in craft teams or cooperatives or agricultural cooperatives (in which such ancillary crafts as the processing of agricultural output and the production of products made of bamboo are being developed), and also individual craftsmen in the large and small cities of the country. Industrial production at small enterprises and craft production will continue to play an important role in the country's economy during the period of transition from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production. In 1980 they accounted for 42.4 percent of the total value of the country's industrial output (including minor commodity industrial production and craft production), which is 23.4 percent more than in 1975. These branches of industry produce implements for agricultural production, machinery for processing agricultural output for domestic consumption, and goods which go for exports. In particular, the traditional art crafts are developing with confidence. In 1980 the value of the craft output which was exported from the country was 169.3 percent higher than in 1975.

The data on the production of individual types of industrial output (including the output of small enterprises and craftsmen) during the period from 1976 through 1980 is given below:

		1975	1980
Electric energy	Million kilowatt-hours	2,653.0	3,639.5
Coal	Millions of tons	5.2	5.3
Cement	Thousands of tons	536.7	641.0
Timber	Thousands of cubic meters	1,252.0	1,626.0
Salt	Thousands of tons	376.5	436.8
Fabrics	Millions of meters	146.4	175.3
Tea	Thousands of tons	10.8	15.5

After the complete liberation of South Vietnam in the spring of 1975 and the reunification of the country, the entire country took the path of socialist construction. Thus, the reorganization of the non-socialist sectors of the economy became an important task to which the necessary attention was devoted. At the present time the local bourgeoisie has been destroyed as a class; and the reorganization of the private capitalist sector of the economy has been basically completed. Above all, note should be taken of the successes which have been achieved in the first stages of agricultural cooperation. Around 30 percent of the peasant families are participating in collective agricultural production in one or another form--from the highest to the lowest. Use is being made of such forms as "solidarity" production teams, teams whose members help one another with work, tractor teams, production collectives, and agricultural cooperatives. In the North where the unification of the toiling peasantry into agricultural cooperatives was completed as early as the 1960's, these cooperatives are growing stronger from day to day. In 1980 there were 11,088 agricultural cooperatives in North Vietnam, for the most part of the socialist type. They contained 96.8 percent of all of the peasant farms. On the average, every cooperative had 1,709 people of whom 510 were agricultural workers; and each had 201 hectares of land under cultivation.

The introduction in 1981 of a new system of administrative management providing for the establishment of firm output norms for every production team and every individual worker was an important event. This system was adopted by almost all of the agricultural cooperatives of North Vietnam, the cooperatives and production collectives in the coastal provinces of Central Vietnam and on the Central Plateau, and also in many of the provinces and cities of South Vietnam. The basic value of this system is that it takes account of both the interests of the working peasants and of their duties. This system stimulates a deep interest by the peasants in the final results of their work and promotes having all of the members of cooperatives making increasingly wide use of intensive methods of growing agricultural crops, which leads to an increase in harvest. It is here that we have the basic reason for the relatively good results in agricultural production in 1981. Agricultural output in 1981 exceeded 15 million tons. Although this is still far from sufficient for satisfying the growing needs of Vietnam and does not correspond to its actual potential, this figure is nevertheless more than 107,000 tons greater than the planned annual assignment and 700,000 tons greater than the 1980 indicator.

Thanks to the introduction of the new system of administrative management, in the province of Thanh Hoa, for example, the second largest province in North Vietnam, better use has been made of existing resources of labor power, land, and also of the material and technical base. The total harvest of food crops in this province came to 687,000 tons (this includes the rice harvest and the harvests of other crops in terms of rice). This is 250,000 tons more than in 1980. Never before has this province produced so much food. The efforts which are being made to solve the problem of employment for workers and of the redistribution of the country's labor power and population on a nationwide scale are closely connected with an improvement of socialist production relations.

In 1981 the population of Vietnam was 54 million people, and the size of the able-bodied population in our country exceeds 25 million people. This is more than enough. However, for many reasons this labor power is distributed unevenly and is not used efficiently enough.

In all of the branches of the national economy, the level of unemployment continues to be high and labor productivity continues to be low. For example, more than 40 percent of the country's population lives in the plains of the Thanh Hoa and Nghe Tinh provinces, and also in the Red River Delta, although these areas occupy only 13 percent of the territory of Vietnam. The population density in the Red River Delta at the present time is more than 590 people per square kilometer. At the same time, in the Mekong River Delta, which possesses large possibilities with respect to the production of food products and which contains more than 40 percent of the country's rice fields, the population density is 267 people per square kilometer. On the plateau in Central Vietnam, where there are excellent conditions for growing technical agricultural crops, the population density is only 23 people per square kilometer.

In 1975, at the time of the liberation of South Vietnam, there were more than 3 million unemployed people (including 1 million servicemen of the disbanded army of the puppet regime). Thus, the task of finding employment for the unemployed and of redistributing labor power and population throughout the entire country acquired enormous importance. During the five-year period--from 1976 through 1980--approximately 4.2 million people obtained work in the production sector. Around 1.47 million people were sent to the "new economic zones" where land improvement work was being carried out and the opening up of 500,000 hectares of land had begun. These "new economic zones" are constantly being strengthened. They are to become new centers of population concentration in the country. This will make it possible to use the labor and land resources of Vietnam in the best manner for the purpose of economic development, construction, and the strengthening of national defense.

In order for a backward country with an agricultural economy whose industrial production was conducted on a small scale to be able to come directly to socialism, bypassing the capitalist stage of development, it is necessary to create a reliable material and technical base. At the same time, this task is connected with certain difficulties, especially in the field of capital investments and equipment deliveries. Nevertheless, during the five-year period



from 1976 through 1980, at the cost of great effort by our people and thanks to the enormous help from the Soviet Union and the other member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, the government succeeded in allocating 18.44 billion dong for the needs of the economy. A number of branches of industry received investments of 16.1 billion dong, 7.5 billion went for new construction, and 4.4 billion for the needs of the country's agriculture and timbering. The needs of the non-production sectors of the economy were allocated 2.3 billion dong. Fixed capital in the production sector increased during this period by 91 percent, with the result that there was a substantial increase in production efficiency.

In agricultural production, on the basis of land improvement work, more than 1 million hectares of land were made suitable for development. The total area of cultivated land in Vietnam increased from 7 million hectares in 1976 to 8.2 million in 1980. The total land area on which food crops are grown increased from 6.1 million hectares to 7 million hectares (including lands sown to rice--from 5.2 to 5.6 million hectares). In addition, on the basis of the increase in the number of crops being grown the cultivated land area was increased by 1.8 million hectares. During this same period, agriculture received more than 20,000 tractors of different types. This made it possible to mechanize agricultural work on 35 percent of the cultivated land. By 1980 the country had received 49,922 tractors in terms of the standard capacity of 15 horsepower.

There was a substantial increase in labor productivity in industry. During the period being considered the production of electric energy increased by 100,000 kilowatt-hours, the mining of coal--by 2 million tons, the production of cement--by 600,000 tons, and so forth. The restoration of the thermal electric power station in Uongbi was completed. It was expanded, and its capacity increased by 150,000 kilowatts. In the city of Kuaong construction work was completed on a new coal grading enterprise with a capacity of 3.2 million tons a year. The total capacity of the electric power stations of the entire country now comes to 1.4 million kilowatts (20 percent of this is produced by hydro-electric power stations). According to its planned capacity, the coal mining industry is supposed to produce around 11 million tons of coal.

In addition to everything enumerated above, during these five years the construction of many light industry objects was finished or basically completed. They include a paper production enterprise in the city of Baibang with a capacity of 50,000 tons annually, textile industry enterprises in Minh Khyong and Tangloi, and a spinning enterprise in Dangnam. The capacity of the textile industry enterprise in Nam Dinh has been increased. Now this enterprise produces an additional 700,000 tons of fabric and 14,000 tons of yarn annually.

As for transportation and communications, the following has to be noted here: during the above period more than 2,000 kilometers of basic and supplementary railroad track was laid within the framework of the construction of the North-South trunk line. Stations have been built on these railroad lines. The Haiphong port has been reconstructed. Eleven piers with a total length of 1,700 meters have been built in it. In addition, warehouses and warehouse space with

a total area of 90,000 square meters have been built here, 3,600 meters of railroad track have been laid, and almost 2,000 meters of crane sidings have been laid. On the whole, the potential for capital repairs on ships, trains, and motor vehicle transport will increase by two times. In addition, during this period around 3,800 kilometers of motor vehicle roads and 4,000 meters of river embankments were built. There has been a sharp increase in the amount of transportation equipment: There are many more ocean-going and coastal ships, and hundreds of engines for electric locomotives and motor vehicles and thousands of trucks and passenger buses have been produced.

Special emphasis should be given to those objects whose construction was begun during this period and which will go into operation in 1981-1990. They are such objects as the hydroelectric power station in Hoa Binh on the Da River (a capacity of almost 2 million kilowatts), the hydroelectric power station in Trian on the Dongnay River (320,000 kilowatts), the thermoelectric power station in Falay (640,000 kilowatts), 2 cement plants in Binh Son and Hoangta, each of which will produce 1 million tons of output a year, and 2 spinning enterprises in Hanoi and Nyachang, each with 100,000 spindles. In addition, expansion work has been done at the nitrate fertilizer enterprise in Khabak, the superphosphate enterprise in Lamthau, the apatite enterprises in Laokae and so forth. Work is being done to create the Tanglong bridge over the Red River in Hanoi. The surveying and working of petroleum and natural gas deposits is of especially great importance. Work in this direction which is being conducted with the help of the Soviet Union has been expanded and activated. At the present time preparations are being made for the installation of drilling towers not far from the coast in Vung Tau. It is planned to begin the extraction of petroleum as early as during the present third five-year plan (1981-1985). In the social field, during the period from 1976 through 1980 appreciable successes were achieved in education, health care, culture, and art. The age-old illiteracy in South Vietnam has been practically eliminated. More than 16 million people are attending secondary schools, vocational training schools and vocational and technical schools, and also universities.

The total number of students has increased by 96 percent from 823,000 to 1,597,000, and the number of teachers has increased by 115 percent from 27,000 to 58,000.

Work has been expanded to protect the population's health. The number of medical institutions is growing, as are institutions for the prevention of illnesses, and, in this way, a large contribution has been made to the protection and improvement of the population's health.

	1975	1980
The number of hospitals and clinics	1,396	2,396
Sanitoria	86	93
Medical and hygiene stations in villages	6,565	9,034
Beds in hospitals	142,000	198,000

In 1980 medical personnel included 12,400 doctors, 27,900 doctors' assistants, 74,000 nurses, and 13,600 midwives. On the average, there were 7.5 doctors for every 10,000 people in the population.

In 1980 the following successes were achieved in the field of culture: The addition of books came to 29.7 million copies, and 128 films were produced. Movie houses were attended by 271.8 million people.

The five years which have passed since the Fourth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam have been years of stubborn work by the country's population for the purpose of economic reconstruction and to strengthen the country's economic development. The successes which have been achieved to the present time are, of course, very small compared to the country's needs. This is explained both by objective and by subjective factors; moreover, the latter are basically in shortcomings in the field of administrative management. These shortcomings are obvious, and a successful struggle is being waged against them, which is witnessed by the turn for the better which occurred in 1981. This is opening up new prospects for us for the forthcoming period.

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CSO: 1825/54

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### ECONOMIC GOALS SET BY FIFTH PARTY CONGRESS STRESSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Apr 82 pp 1, 4

[ Editorial: "In the Light of the 5th Party Congress Resolutions, Create New Work Force and High Social Labor Productivity" ]

[Text] The fact that the socialist society is replacing the capitalist society is an historical necessity that has been vehemently proved by reality. This replacing process is taking place irreversibly on our planet. The predictions of geniuses as made by the creators of scientific socialism have become a great reality in this century. The new society replacing the old one is a development process as seen through many revolutions in individual countries and then in a series of countries, with different forms and steps but with the same general laws.

The socialist revolution in our country is a relatively new form. Our party has studied the laws and related matters of the process of moving our country from an economy being mainly that of small-scale production toward the socialist large-scale production and, at the 4th Party Congress, set the revolutionary line and the policy for socialist economic construction.

The political report presented by beloved Secretary General Le Duan and unanimously accepted by the 5th Party Congress affirms that we continue to implement the revolutionary line and the policy on building the socialist economy as approved by the 4th Party Congress. These general and economic development policies are to guide all of the activities of our party, people and army as a whole during the entire period of transition to socialism.

The transitional period is the period in which the infrastructure and superstructure of the old society are wiped out and the ones of the new society are built. Or in other words, it is the period in which we rely on the proletarian dictatorship and the working people's collective ownership right to carry on the socialist revolution in all three aspects -- the revolution in production relationships, the scientific and technical revolution and the ideological and cultural revolution -- so as to complete the socialist construction in the basic terms.

The transitional period is the period of struggle between the socialist and capitalist roads, the collective and individual roads, for the purpose of resolving in a clear-cut manner the question of "who wins" in all three fields -- political system, economic system and ideology and way of living. The mission of the party is to lead the worker class and working people in the struggle to wipe out the man-exploiting-man system and the system of private ownership of the means of production, to successfully build socialism, to strongly protect the socialist fatherland and to prepare conditions for moving the country gradually toward communism, the final goal of the revolution.

The transitional period is a revolutionary process that goes through many stages of development of the three revolutions, which are kept balanced and synchronized. The next stage is the first one of the transitional period, the time needed to create a change in the national economy, from simple reproduction to expanded reproduction, from failure to satisfy the social needs to producing enough to satisfy them to a necessary degree and with increasing accumulation.

The 5th Party Congress points out: "The next stage, including the 5-year period of 1981-1985 and lasting until 1990, is a time of special importance. It is the one in which we continue the socialist construction and transformation, further strengthen the people's political and spiritual unanimity, reduce and overcome difficulties, stabilize and improve the standard of living, stop and eliminate the negative aspects, make important progresses in all fields, create a new state of balance in the economy and at the same time prepare for steadier and stronger steps in the following stage."

On the basis of the party line and the actual state of the national economy, the congress defines the general socioeconomic goals of the 1980's: One, to stabilize and to move toward further improving the people's material and cultural living conditions.

Two, to continue to build the material and technical base of socialism.

Three, to step up the socialist transformation of the national economy.

Four, to ensure fulfilling the defense needs and to consolidate national defense and security.

Those are the general goals of the 1980's and at the same time the ones that are aimed at realistically resolving the urgent problems that the country is facing. To achieve the four goals means to make a basic change in the economic reality. To achieve them we must implement the 10 major policies and measures approved by the congress and aimed at "creating at any cost a new work force and a higher social labor productivity, even when there is not yet a relatively perfected large-scale industry."

The 10 major policies and measures are an entirety and represent fulfilling the 2 strategic tasks and carrying on simultaneously the 3 revolutions under the proletarian dictatorship and system of collective ownership of the working people led by the party. This collection of policies and measures is aimed at exploiting and further developing every capability of the economy, starting with labor, land and the existing material base and capital, and at the same time expanding international cooperation, first of all with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries in the socialist community. Implementing uniformly and effectively the 10 policies and measures will create a change of new quality in the economy and attain the four above-mentioned goals.

The political report at the 5th Party Congress points out:

Our party must at any cost lead the people throughout the country toward exploiting all existing and potential capabilities; closely combine the political, economic, cultural and social activities of all echelons and sectors; and represent them in programs of action and turn them into resolutions of second-phase party organization congresses of all levels.

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CSO: 4209/313

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### MANAGEMENT, POLICIES HAMPER LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Apr 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Developing the Local Economy"]

[Text] In the recent past, in keeping with the economic line set forth by the 4th Congress of the Party, "...simultaneously carrying out central economic construction and local economic development and coordinating the central economy with the local economy within a unified national economic structure," local economic development has recorded important achievements. Agriculture has opened new land to cultivation and increased the output of grain and some industrial crops. Local industry has developed rather well, producing nearly 65 percent of the country's industrial output. A number of advances have been made in communications, transportation, capital construction and distribution-circulation. Despite the new stage of development, local industry has still not developed its potentials well and is still not meeting the pressing needs of each locality. The immediate cause of this situation is the many shortcomings and problems in organization and management, policies and measures.

The 5th Congress of the Party decided "to continue to build the central economy into the backbone of the national economy, one that controls the key positions, while paying full attention to developing the local economy. We must develop the important impact of the local economy upon agricultural production and consumer goods production."

The local economy has three tasks of equal importance: meeting the needs of the locality, directly supporting the central economic installations within the locality and supporting the needs of the entire country and export activities. The common objectives are for the localities to balance their two-way economic relations between the central level and the local level, produce commodities to be sent to the central level that equal or exceed the value of the commodities sent by the central level and export goods that equal or exceed in quantity the goods that must be imported. Every locality must concern itself with the food, clothing and other aspects of the daily lives of its people. An effort should be made to provide an adequate supply of grain and any other product that can be profitably produced within the locality instead of relying upon the central level; every place must concentrate on developing its main strengths and, through the central

level, send them to or trade with other localities or, they may trade some of them by themselves.

The guideline for the development of the local economy is the state and the people working together, with the locality performing the majority of the work with the assistance of the central level. The guidelines for developing agriculture and forestry are to coordinate agriculture and forestry and develop local industry, especially small industry and the artisan trades, with a view toward gradually creating a district agro-forestry-industrial economic structure and a provincial industrial-agricultural economic structure.

In order to effectively provide incentive for and stimulate the development of the local economy, it is necessary to resolve the following three pressing and basic problems:

First, it is necessary to rapidly plan production and to establish a division of management responsibilities between the central economy and the local economy in accordance with the guidelines of appropriately broadening the scope of the local economy as regards production and distribution-circulation, assigning additional authority, means and responsibility to the locality and, at the same time, demanding that the localities operate effectively and fully comply with the management principles of the state. Within planning, it is necessary to specifically determine which sectors are primarily involved in developing the local economy but also involved in developing the central economy, such as agriculture and commerce; which sectors are primarily involved in developing the central economy but also involved in developing the local economy, such as heavy industry and foreign trade; and which sectors are equally involved in developing the central economy and the local economy, such as light industry, communications-transportation and so forth. On this basis, we must overcome the develop at cross-purposes, the duplication between the central economy and the local economy as well as among the localities, adjust the division of management responsibilities for the installations of the various sectors in a reasonable manner and organize an economic alliance among the installations under the management of the central level and the local level and among the various segments of the economy within each territory, thereby insuring efficient production and business.

Secondly, it is necessary to research the promulgation of economic policies designed to provide incentive for the localities to develop their economies and which closely link the local economy and the central economy. For example, the localities could be permitted, after fulfilling their obligation to deliver products to the central level, to use the remaining raw materials and products to expand their production to improve the living conditions of the local people and trade with other localities or export goods. Localities that supply agricultural raw materials to the central level will receive for inclusion in their budget an incentive payment for the delivery of agricultural products to the central level; at the same time, they will be permitted to sell a percentage of the products processed from these raw materials so that these products can be consumed more widely than permitted under general ration standards, etc.



Thirdly, it is necessary to concretize and correctly implement the principle of coordinating management by sector with management by locality and territory. The ministries, in addition to directly managing the installations of the central economy, have the responsibility of providing administrative and economic management for the entire sector throughout the country in the areas of planning, plans, policies, regulations, science, technology, cadre and worker training and so forth. The localities, in addition to directly managing the installations of the local economy, must participate in managing the installations of the central economy located within the locality as well as supply raw materials and labor, regulate and coordinate the economic activities within the territory while inspecting the implementation of the policies and regulations of the party and state at the central economic installations located within the locality.

The local economy and the central economy are the two organically linked components of the unified national economy. Regardless of how abundant its capabilities might be, the local economy must be closely linked to the central economy in order to be strongly developed; the development of the local economy will create favorable conditions for the development of the central economy and vice versa. It is a dangerous mistake to separate or place into opposition these two components of the unified national economy. As a result, developing the local economy is not only the task of the localities, but also the common task of the entire country. Under the centralized, unified guidance of the central level, the principle of democratic centralism in economic management must be clearly defined in the form of a code of regulations and laws. The sectors and localities must adopt specific programs and plans for developing the local economy and turning the decisions of the party into living reality within each area, each province and district. The central sectors have the task of guiding and helping the local economy develop in exact accordance with the line and guidelines while attaching importance to economic returns.

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### FINANCE MINISTRY ISSUES GUIDELINES ON PRACTICING THRIFT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Apr 82 p 2

[Article: "Ministry of Finance Guidelines on Reward and Punishment in the Practice of Thrift"]

[Text] Providing guidelines for stepping up the practice of thrift in accordance with Resolution 15 of the Council of Ministers, Circular No 05TC/VP of the Ministry of Finance states: Rearranging the organizational structure and continuing to implement Decisions Nos 25- and 26-CP, along with implementing Resolution 15 of the Council of Ministers must result in providing more jobs for the working people, raising labor productivity, reducing material losses and managerial expenses, lowering costs and transportation expenses and boosting collection of payments to the state budget.

Production and business units, on the basis of the state standards and norms now in effect, are to actively review the economic and technical norms that have been set for fulfillment within themselves. If there are no norms for certain products or assembly lines, or if the norms have become outdated, they must set new ones or return to the progressive norms that have been fulfilled before and must be at least more progressive than the ones that were fulfilled in 1980. On the basis of the approved norms, these units are to register the measures to be taken to achieve the task of saving 10 percent of the level of losses of energy, materials and raw materials calculated in material resources and in cash of 1982 value. The units that fulfill this saving task will receive commendation and reward:

- a. 50 percent of the amount of money saved in a quarter being awarded to the collective and individuals having scored the achievement;
- b. 20 percent being given to the higher-level managing organ to set up a fund for scientific research and application of technical progress;
- c. the rest of the saving being used to reduce costs and transportation expenses.

If the units do not have any norms that have been officially approved by the higher-level managing organ, nor can they make a final calculation of the amount of losses of materials and ensure satisfying the product quality standard, they are not to receive any commendation and reward.

Economic undertaking and scientific research units are to rearrange their organizational structure and necessary staff to suit the assigned task. The higher-level managing organ determines the 1982 levels of receipts and expenses for them. Each and every unit actively calculates its own receipts and expenses, sends them to the higher-level managing organ for approval and, on the basis of the levels assigned to it, registers the measures it will take to reduce expenses and to boost receipts for itself. If it overfulfills the saving task it has registered, it will receive commendation and reward at this rate: a. 50 percent, and b. 20 percent.

Educational undertaking and cadres-training units can mobilize their ability to get self-supplied capital and other sources of capital in accordance with the principle of "the people and the state" working together, ensure good maintenance and repairs of material bases, reduce the rate of loss of equipment and lower managerial expenses while still ensuring fulfillment of the assigned task and improving the quality of education and training of cadres. Public health units are to combine prevention and treatment of diseases and Oriental and Western medicines, to reduce time of treatment and to lower the rate of material losses and managerial expenses per bed while still ensuring good treatment and improvement of the quality of treatment and care of patients. They can use the spending announced in the state budget as the spending level assigned to them in 1982 and on this basis register the measures they are to take to fulfill the task of saving 10 percent of the budget spending. The rates of reward are: a. 70 percent, and b. 20 percent.

Cultural and artistic activities, mobile information service and physical education and sports are to quickly move toward business accounting, to exploit sources of income to compensate for spending and to improve operating conditions. The difference between turnover and spending approved for these units in 1982 is the spending level assigned to them and serves as a basis for them to register the measures to be taken to increase income and to make savings in spending. If they fulfill or overfulfill the saving task they have registered for, they will be rewarded at these rates: a. 70 percent, and b. 20 percent.

The main direction to be followed by the state organs and other organs and mass organizations in practicing thrift in connection with administrative expenses is to apply rational work arrangement and assignment measures, to reduce staff and to lessen expenses while still trying to fulfill the 1982 work task. Wages and various allowances and subsidies to cadres, workers and civil servants must be planned in accordance with the staff that has been approved. Make utmost savings in connection with spending on office supplies, rents, electricity and water; limit purchases of tools and equipment and expenses for conferences and receptions; and control the 1982 average spending level for the staff to make it less than the

1980 level (eliminating the price fluctuation factors). On the basis of the various assigned spending levels as mentioned above, all units are to figure out the measures to be registered to fulfill the task of saving 10 percent of the budget spending in 1982. If they are able to fulfill the saving task they have registered for while still ensuring the volume and quality of their work, they can retain 50 percent to be used as bonuses for the collectives and individuals having scored good achievements and to improve their working conditions.

For all units, if they violate any financial policies, regulations and discipline, they will receive material punishment, which varies in accordance with the degree of violation -- in each case, a reduction of 1-5 percent of the amount of money which would have been left behind for the unit concerned.

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### GRADUAL BUILDING, DEVELOPMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY STRESSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Apr 82 pp 1, 4

[ Editorial: "Gradually Building Our Heavy Industry" ]

[Text] The line on socialist revolution as set forth by the party points out that stepping up socialist industrialization is the central task in the entire period of transition to socialism. To achieve industrialization it is necessary to carry out the law of giving top priority to developing heavy industry and building the mechanized great industry capable of transforming agriculture as a whole and supplying the entire national economy with new technical equipment. But how, in what way and with what steps do we on a top priority basis develop heavy industry is a question of special importance that the socioeconomic strategy of the party must correctly resolve not only for the entire revolutionary period but also for each stage.

On the basis of the characteristics of our economy (the most outstanding one being the small-scale production) as well as the international aspect of socialist construction (the most important fact being the existence of the socialist system and our country's participation in CEMA), our party sets forth this line: to give priority to developing heavy industry in a rational manner on the basis of developing agriculture and light industry. In the stage ahead, this line is actually carried out by concentrating efforts on developing agriculture, moving it one step toward large-scale socialist production, stepping up production of consumer goods, continuing to build a number of important heavy industries and combining from the very beginning agriculture, consumer goods industry and heavy industry together in an agriculture-consumer goods industry-heavy industry structure. Agriculture and consumer goods industry are the economic sectors that directly create favorable conditions necessary for building heavy industry. On the other hand, the development of heavy industry is the precondition and material base of the development of agriculture and consumer goods industry. By combining from the very beginning these three most important components of the economy -- and only by doing so -- we can fulfill the immediate needs about the standard of living and consolidation of national defense and security, effectively overcome difficulties and lack of balance, create the ability to promote accumulation from within the economy and prepare conditions for stepping up socialist industrialization in the next stage.

Building heavy industry in the 1981-1985 period and in the 1980's is simultaneously carrying out the three measures mentioned in the economic and social report presented by the Central Committee at the Party Congress. First of all, it is to rearrange, transform, complement and heighten the existing production installations and to create additional sources of supply of energy and raw materials in order to fully use their capacities. Although they are not very large yet, they have a considerable producing power, particularly in the case of the ones having to do with electric power, coal, machinery, chemicals, building materials, communications and transportation, etc. The full exploitation of the capacities of these production installations by means of in-depth investment will realistically develop the important effects of heavy industry on agriculture as well as on the industries that produce consumer and export goods. Secondly, to continue to build a number of new production installations, with stress on the more important ones first, for the purpose of satisfying the immediate urgent needs and preparing for the following years. These are the key state construction projects, the most outstanding ones being the Pha Lai thermoelectric power plant and Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant; the coal mines of Cao Son, Mong Duong, Vang Danh, Mao Khe and Na Duong; the cement factories of Bim Son, Hoang Thach, Thu Duc and Kien Luong; the expansion of the Lam Thao superphosphate plant; the machine works like the Go Dam diesel engine plant, the Ha Long and Pha Rung ship repair and building plants, the Gia Lam rolling stock works; the expansion of the ports of Haiphong and Cua Lo, etc. These are also projects having to do with exploring for oil and natural gas on the continental shelf of the south and moving toward exploiting them. Thirdly, to step up basic investigation; to draft economic and technical arguments and plans, and to proceed with planning; to train technical cadres, managerial cadres and workers; to gradually strengthen the economic infrastructure; and to prepare for stronger and broader development of heavy industries in the following plans.

As they study and apply the economic line set forth by the party, the party organizations and members of our managerial machinery must thoroughly understand the view on socialist industrialization and ceaselessly care about building and developing heavy industry in appropriate steps.

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CSO: 4209/315

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### BRIEFS

ECONOMIC ZONES RESETTLERS--As of 30 March, 49,698 persons, 28,103 of them workers, had left for various new economic zones throughout the country. Among them, 29,167 persons, 14,103 of them workers, have settled in state-run units; and 16,312 persons, 11,802 of them workers, settled in collective units. Of these nearly 50,000 persons, 35,502 are from the north who have settled in new economic zones in the southern provinces. [BK090155 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Apr 82 p 2]

CSO: 4209/332

## AGRICULTURE

### HALF OF WINTER-SPRING RICE CROP HARVESTED IN THE SOUTH

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Apr 82 p 1

[ Article: "Southern Provinces Harvest 42 Percent of Winter-Spring Rice Crop Area; Rice Yield Is Higher Than in Previous Years, 40-45 Quintals/Hectare in Many Localities" ]

[Text] In the winter-spring rice crop this year, the southern provinces (south of Thuan Hai Province) had encountered difficulties right at its start because the harvest of the 1981 tenth-month rice had been delayed for nearly a month and drought occurred too early, which made soil preparations off schedule. The Nam Bo provinces planted the winter-spring rice in 373,232 hectares, or 90.6 percent of their plan and 94.1 percent of the same crop last year. An Giang and Thuan Hai Provinces surpassed the areas set in their plan, by nearly 10,000 hectares in the case of An Giang.

As the weather was relatively favorable, along with better crop-growing and caring techniques being used, the rice plants were growing nicely. Drought affected only a few thousands of hectares in a short time and thus did not significantly harm the growth of rice plants. Four major kinds of harmful insects appeared in many places. Concentrated efforts did save some affected areas from being damaged by insects.

As of 6 April, the southern provinces have completed harvest in 156,670 hectares, or 42 percent of the cultivated area. The Mekong delta provinces alone have harvested more than 154,000 hectares, or 47 percent of their cultivated areas. Long An, Tien Giang and Kien Giang Provinces have basically completed their harvest, with the yield of the harvested areas obtained by almost all provinces being higher than that of previous years. As compared with the winter-spring crop of last year (the year of highest yield), Dong Thap obtained an increase of nearly 2 quintals per hectare, Ben Tre 3.5 quintals, Cuu Long nearly 3 quintals, Kien Giang more than 6 quintals, etc. An Giang remains the leading province in terms of winter-spring rice yield as it obtained an average of 45 quintals per hectare. Its districts -- Phu Tan, Phu Chau and Cho Moi -- obtained rice yields ranging from 50 to 55 quintals in cultivated areas tens of thousands of hectares in size.



At present, the agricultural season in the south is a very busy one. Farmers must quickly harvest the ripening rice, take care of and protect the remaining crop while urgently preparing the soil for planting the summer-autumn rice. The localities have plowed more than 124,000 hectares of land and begun to plant more than 7,600 hectares of summer-autumn rice. Taking advantage of the early rains, the provinces are also speeding up soil preparations for the tenth-month rice: An Giang has plowed nearly 20,000 hectares, Dong Thap nearly 18,000, Kien Giang nearly 11,000 and Song Be more than 5,000 hectares.

As to the crop season needs, the soil preparations for the tenth-month rice this year are somewhat ahead of schedule. But the summer-autumn crop season is being slowed down because of late harvest of the winter-spring rice. All echelons and sectors and each and every locality must make extra efforts in order to ensure fulfilling their plan in connection with the summer-autumn rice-planting areas.

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## AGRICULTURE

### EFFORTS CONCENTRATED ON CARING FOR, HARVESTING RICE CROPS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Apr 82 p 1

[ Article: " The North: Better Intensive Cultivation of Fifth-Month and Spring Rice Than Last Year -- The South: Winter-Spring Rice Crop Yield Being Quite High; Preparations for Planting the Summer-Autumn Rice Crop Urgently Under Way" ]

[Text] After having completed seeding and transplanting, the cooperatives in the North have switched to caring for the fifth-month and spring rice plants.

According to the General Department of Statistics, as of 5 April, the northern localities completed the second weeding in 77.2 percent of the areas of transplanted rice, an increase of 1.8 percent over the same time last year. The third weeding has been completed in 33.2 percent of the areas of transplanted rice.

Something new in this season is the fact that the northern localities paid utmost attention to the intensive cultivation of rice. Almost all areas were weeded in time and more carefully than they had been last year. The amount of organic fertilizer applied per hectare showed an increase of 5 quintals as compared with this time last year. The amount of nitrate fertilizer applied per hectare increased by 6 kilograms over last year.

As a result of overcast and humid weather, harmful insects and diseases, mostly rice blast, continued to spread. As of 5 April, 96,000 hectares, a figure larger than that in the previous week, were affected by harmful insects and diseases. In addition, leaf rollers, rice mealy bugs and brown leafhoppers caused scattered damages in a number of localities. Lately almost all localities had showers in large areas, which reduced the total area of localized drought and promoted better growth of rice plants. Through classification, Ha Nam Ninh Province had good rice plants in 47 percent of the total rice-growing area, medium-quality rice plants in 41 percent and poor rice plants in 12 percent. There were 37,000 hectares of ricefields where rice plants have headed. In some ricefields, the fact that heading took place in the cold temperature would affect the rice crop yield. The southern provinces have continued to take care of the ricefields where planting had been late, to harvest the early winter-spring rice and to prepare the soil for

planting the summer-autumn rice. The yield of the harvested ricefields was higher than that of last year. An Giang Province obtained an average of 45 quintals per hectare, Dong Thap 40 quintals, Tien Giang 29 quintals and Hau Giang 28 quintals. Along with harvesting the winter-spring rice crop, the southern provinces took advantage of early rains and plowed 133,000 hectares and transplanted the summer-autumn rice seedlings in 8,374 hectares.

According to the Ministry of Agriculture, in the coming months the localities all over the country must concentrate their efforts on properly doing some work that needs to be done right away. The northern provinces have to check and classify their rice plants and to take active measures to care for the late-planting spring rice so as to ensure good yield. They have to watch and check their ricefields and to urgently destroy harmful insects of various kinds. They have to prepare good material and technical conditions for the tenth-month rice crop. The southern provinces have to quickly and neatly harvest the early-planting winter-spring rice crop. They have to care for the late-planting winter-spring rice crop and to urgently plow the fields for planting the summer-autumn rice.

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CSO: 4209/315

## AGRICULTURE

### VINH PHU LAUNCHES MOVEMENT TO DO GOOD FARMING

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Apr 82 p 1

[ VNA News Release: "Vinh Phu Launches Emulation Movement To Do Good Farming -- An Giang Harvests 15,200 Hectares of Winter-Spring Rice, Obtains 48 Quintals Per Hectare, Contributes 15,300 Tons of Paddy to the State" ]

[Text] Implementing the party congress resolutions, Vinh Phu Province has just launched an emulation movement to do good farming among cooperatives, state farms, stations, farms and families of cooperative members for the purpose of attracting all labor capacities and materials and exploiting the rich and varied potential of the midlands so as to form an exciting productive labor emulation movement, to create a new change in agriculture and to try to overfulfill the state plan. Representatives of 13 districts, cities and towns in the province; representatives of progressive cooperatives; and people who had been outstanding in farming, representing altogether 577 cooperatives and nearly 400,000 agricultural workers, have pledged to emulate one another to successfully fulfill the norms of the 1982 agricultural production plan; to grow 194,630 hectares of crops of different kinds; and to strive to reach a volume of production of 340,000 tons of grain, 97,000 water buffaloes, 63,000 cattle, 360,000 hogs, 450 tons of beans, 70,000 tons of sugar cane, 7,600 tons of tea, 190 tons of resins, etc. These are the highest goals in 10 years. The agricultural cooperatives in the province have accepted to surpass the state plan goals by 3-5 percent in connection with areas, productivity and volume of production vegetables, subsidiary food crops and industrial plants of all kinds; to increase considerably the size of the herds of buffaloes, cattle and hogs; to fulfill their obligation to sell grain, foods and agricultural products; to provide their members with better meals; to properly carry out product contracts and delivery of products; to bring technical progress into production; and to build Uncle Ho orchards and fish ponds. State farms, stations and farms strive to become outstanding units in terms of intensive cultivation and management, to achieve high labor productivity and safety in production and to organize good living conditions.

An Giang Province has so far harvested 15,200 hectares of rice crop in the winter-spring season, with average yield being 48 quintals per hectare. Phu Tan, Cho

Moi and Phu Chau Districts located in the province's two rice crop-growing area completed harvesting their crop in from 2,000 to 4,500 hectares, with the crop yield in a number of areas adjacent to Tien River in these districts varying from 60 to 70 quintals per hectare. The cooperatives and production collectives that had adopted the product contract system obtained yields that were 10-15 quintals per hectare higher than those of the previous crop.

The province as a whole has also put into the state warehouses 15,300 tons of paddy, an average of 1 ton of paddy per hectare of newly-harvested ricefields. But that amount of paddy was mostly sold at agreed prices. The province is advising the production installations to increase the pace of paying taxes, delivering the overdue paddy and making exchange sales. It is strengthening its efforts to make warehouses ready and to get additional means of transportation and goods in order to mobilize 100,000 tons of paddy to be put into state warehouses in April.

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CSO: 4209/315

## AGRICULTURE

### MOUNTAIN DISTRICTS PROMOTE SETTLED FARMING

Danang QUANG NAM DANANG in Vietnamese 7 Apr 82 p 1

[Article by Tran Ngoc Bich of the Provincial New Economic Zones Committee: "The Mountain-Region Districts are Determined to Do a Good Job of Fulfilling the 1982 Settled Farming and Habitation Plan"]

[Text] Representatives of the settled farming and habitation committees of four mountain-region districts and Tra Thuong Village recently reviewed and evaluated the situation regarding the implementation of the 1981 settled farming and habitation plan and to discuss the direction and missions of that work during 1982 in each locality.

In 1981, the people in the mountain-region districts of Tra My, Phuoc Son, Hien, and Giang, and the village of Tra Thuong made much progress in building a settled farming and habitation way of life and cleared nearly zoo hectares of rice-growing land, including 102 hectares of wet-rice paddies and 876 hectares of special-product cropland. In Giang District there are 74 hectares of orchards. The people of the villages of La-De and Cha Val grew 60 hectares of cotton. Phuoc Son District grew 12 hectares of cinnamon. The people in the high-altitude and middle-altitude areas in Tra My grew hundreds of hectares of collective and family cinnamon.

Also during the past year the people's cultural lives were considerably improved. The villages along the Vietnamese-Laotian border built schools. Brick, metal-roofed clinics were built in La-De and Cha Val. A 20-bed clinic was build in the Tac Po (Tra My) area.

In 1982 the settled farming and habitation committees of those four districts will campaign for the people to clear 160 additional hectares of land; plant 350 additional hectares of cinnamon and fruit orchards; build 5 small water conservancy projects, 165 kilometers of roads. 7 Level I schools, 2 maternity clinics in Giang and Hien, a nursery school, and 15 wells, and help the ethnic group people build lowland-style houses.

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CSO: 4209/325

## AGRICULTURE

### IMPORTANCE OF 1982 SOUTHERN FISHING SEASON STRESSED

Danang QUANG NAM DANANG in Vietnamese 7 Apr 82 p 2

[Article by Huynh Lien of the Quang Nam-Da Nang Marine Products Service: "The Marine Products Sector Enters the 1982 Fishing Season"]

[Text] The southern fishing season is the main fishing season and is of decisive importance with regard to all activities and output of the marine products sector in the course of the year. As it enters this year's southern fishing season the entire sector must concentrate its guidance on fishing, production, and processing, on the basis of determining rational norms for the use of materials, fuel, and raw materials, and the economizing in expenditures per unit of production; and doing a good job of organizing rear-services support for the key components and concentrating efforts on requisition-purchasing products and turning them over to the central and local echelons. The improvement of management and the organization of receiving and processing must be truly rapid, efficient, and prompt. At the same time, the entire sector must make the greatest possible efforts to mobilize all of the existing capabilities and expand the exploitation trades, especially trawling, processing, and the raising of marine products for export, with emphasis on shrimp. That is a requirement of the entire sector and is also a matter of balancing the short-range with the long-range.

The major requirement of the southern fishing season is bringing back into balance the imbalance between the needs of production and the sector's limited ability to supply materials and fuel. Specifically, we must produce between 25,000 and 27,000 tons, with the state sector endeavoring to produce between 900 and 1,100 tons, and requisition-purchase between 4,000 and 4,500 tons. The products exported in frozen and dried forms must bring in 1.75 million dong in foreign exchange. Only thereby can the sector resolve its difficulties and imbalances. Furthermore, the sector must supply 78 million fingerlings for pisciculture and harvest 5,500 tons of food fish.

In order to victoriously attain those norms, the good resolution of the relationships will have a very great effect on production in the sector. Therefore, the corporations and enterprises -- the commercial-production units and the organs representing the sector -- must sign two-way economic contracts with the state units, cooperatives, cooperative teams, and individuals engaged in fishing. The marine products bureaus and sections are organs which provide scientific-technical

guidance and organize production in the sphere of the district. We must improve their working methods and achieve close coordination between the rear-services and requisition-purchasing organizations. The commercial organs must confirm their responsibility of directly serving exploitation, production, and processing, and oppose the attitude of causing inconvenience and of arbitrary grading and pricing. If that is to be accomplished, the prices, cost adjustments, and incentive policies regarding export goods must be communicated to the fishermen. In order to increase the incomes of cadres, workers, cooperative members, and individuals engaged in fishing, and in order to have many products for society and for export, we must improve and apply technical advances and reorganize production in order to increase productivity. In order to have much foreign exchange we must endeavor to exploit and process export goods, without not only neglecting the increasing of production but dealing in export goods, which creates price competition and upsets the market. Imports are intended to serve production, not to be imported and sold for a profit, then purchase poor-quality goods and sell them to the people. Furthermore, we must stop the tendency to emphasize parts B and C of the plan but be haphazard in carrying out part A.

In the present situation, the state economic component cannot do its job alone, so I recommend that there be a specific policy for mobilizing the labor and capital of the people engaged in fishing in order to assist it. With regard to the exploitation of marine products for export, the cost adjustments and prices are intended principally to compensate the producers and make up for the value of foreign exchange obtained from the province. After deducting for processing expenses, the producers can still benefit from those policies in three ways (before cost adjustment deductions):

- For plan fulfillment, the producers can use 50 percent of the foreign exchange.
- For surpassing plans, the producers can use 80 percent of the foreign exchange.
- When contracts are signed to deliver goods, the producers receive 95 percent.
- With regard to the purchasing of equipment, it will be distributed on the basis of the ratio each locality has contributed to the sector's exports. Localities which contribute much will receive much equipment and those contributing little will receive little. Places which are capable of producing export goods but make no contributions will not receive equipment.
- The localities and producers can implement all three parts of the plan at the same time, but if, in the end, there is still a shortfall in part A, parts B and C must be used to make it up.

During the present southern fishing season it is necessary to promote the salt-making trade and promote the clearing of large areas to rapidly increase the output of salt in order to meet the needs of the province. The people contribute labor and capital to build up the salt trade in accordance with the plan of the Salt Department: when a hectare of salt flats is cleared, the first year is called the trial-production year and during the second and third years they can sell salt to the state and are not taxed. After 3 years, if they want to collectivize, those who cleared the land are paid 50 percent of the development capital (based on average costs in the investment year).



In our province the raising of marine products is something new. We must build two tanks for the artificial breeding of fish in the southern and northern districts. All of the districts have ponds for raising fingerlings to supply to the people and cooperatives.

Our capabilities for exporting brackish water products are very great. At present we exploit brackish-water shrimp and gold-thread seaweed, but are output is small and fragmented. We must strongly develop it so that within a few years hundred of tons can be produced every year for export.

With the existing number of fishing boats, during the 1982 southern fishing season we can produce 28,000 to 30,000 tons. The Marine Products Service will test-guide the cooperatives which engage in trawling and will make trawling tests to reach conclusions regarding the ratios between deep-sea trawling and shallow-sea trawling, and apply new techniques in the sectors exploiting export goods and in reporting about fishing grounds and the location of fish. Each locality must select a main trade to receive all-round guidance, regulate the fishing grounds according to the season, and expand the catching of squid in all fishing grounds in order to process squid for export.

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## AGRICULTURE

### BRIEFS

LONG AN WINTER-SPRING RICE--Long An Province has harvested almost 32,000 hectares of winter-spring rice, achieving 100 percent of the cultivated area. Thanks to the rearrangement of ricefields the average rice yield of this crop is 24 quintals per hectare which is higher than the previous crop. The province has also sown more than 10,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, two fold more than the same period last year. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 May 82]

HAU GIANG WINTER-SPRING RICE--Hau Giang Province has harvested 25,000 hectares of winter-spring rice, achieving more than 91 percent of the cultivated area. Despite numerous difficulties the province has achieved an average rice yield of 30 quintals per hectare with Thot Not and O Mon districts taking the lead with 35-40 quintals per hectare. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 May 82]

FISH TO USSR, CUBA--Implementing the CEMA countries agreement on fish breeding cooperation, the SRV Ministry of Maritime Products recently forwarded to the Soviet Union and Cuba millions of fresh water fish for breeding in these two fraternal countries. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 4 May 82]

DROUGHT IN NORTHERN PROVINCES--According to the Ministry of Water Conservancy, moderate rainfalls during 4-6 May in the areas of the Bac Bo midlands and north of the former fourth zone have saved 150,000 hectares of ricefields from being damaged by the recent drought, mostly in Hai Hung, Ha Son Binh, Ha Bac, Vinh Phu, Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh and Thanh Hoa provinces. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 7 May 82]

DONG THAP GRAIN OBLIGATION--In the first 5 days of May, Dong Thap Province collected and purchased more than 7,300 tons of grain. Since the beginning of the winter-spring crop, the province has collected almost 46.5 percent of its grain obligation plan norm, of which more than 7,600 tons were paid as agricultural tax. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 May 82]

CSO: 4209/332

## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### PROGRESS OF WORK AT HOA BINH POWER PLANT REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Apr 82 p 1

[Article: "The Worksite Building the Hoa Binh Hydroelectric Power Plant Rapidly Constructs the Water Inlet Canal on the Right Bank of the Da River"]

[Text] Emulating to implement the resolution of the party congress and in commemoration of Lenin's birthday, International Labor Day, 1 May, and the birthday of President Ho Chi Minh, the worksite building the Hoa Binh Hydroelectric Power Plant has been focusing its forces on rapidly constructing the water inlet canal on the right bank of the Da River, the engineering tunnel and the concrete-grinding and sifting area.

In keeping with the pledge signed with the group of Soviet specialists, the Mechanized Construction Corporation, which is the main unit on the canal project, is employing a model form of construction organization and management by comprehensive, key construction factors: equipment, means of transportation, labor, materials and so forth, all of which are centralized and well coordinated. Work hours, shift turnover procedures, the production command duty watch and the procedures for inspecting the work performed each day and each week have been revised and are under close guidance. During the first 20 days of April, the corporation excavated and transported more than 200,000 cubic meters of stone. Youth EKG power shovels number 4, number 6 and number 8 have achieved high productivity, excavating an average of 13,000 to 15,000 cubic meters of stone per shovel per day. At this project, the 120 Youth Union members of the BelAZ truck unit of Mechanized Enterprise Number 1 and the Kra truck unit of Mechanized Construction Enterprise Number 12 have been coordinating with the drilling and blasting workers of the Underground Projects Corporation and the Power shovel and bulldozer operators; during the 1st quarter, they excavated and transported 700,000 cubic meters of stone; the canal has been dug from "cao trinh" 27 down to "cao trinh" 14.

In the tunnel section, the Underground Projects Corporation has increased the rate of construction of communications cable tunnels number 1 and number 2 and made good preparations for opening the gate to the flood drainage tunnel. Together with improving its organization and placing its technical cadres and high-level

workers in charge of drilling and blasting and the operation of vehicles and construction machinery within the tunnels, thereby insuring that the rate of construction is maintained and that construction is carried out in exact accordance with blueprints, the corporation has given its attention to providing more ventilation for the Soviet workers and specialists working in the tunnels. In addition to expanding the use of contracts and paying piecework wages to each shift, the corporation has awarded appropriate bonuses to collectives and manual workers who work the required number of mandays and exceed their labor quotas. In March, the corporation achieved a higher level of production than in any previous month, digging two times as many meters of tunnel than dug in February.

In the concrete-grinding and sifting section, as of the end of March, Industrial Enterprise Number 1 has turned over the entire protective brick and roofing tile production section. Some 108 tons of alloy construction members and 56 tons of equipment were erected and installed here, in preparation for putting the number one production line of the factory into operation in the start of May.

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CSO: 4209/329

## LIGHT INDUSTRY

### KIEN GIANG OPENS TWO FISH PROCESSING PLANTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Apr 82 p 2

[Article: "Frozen Fish and Shrimp Processing Plant and Fish Meal Plant Go Into Production"]

[Text] The Kien Giang marine products sector has completed the construction of a frozen fish and shrimp processing plant with a capacity of 18 tons of product and a food products fish meal production plant with a capacity of 10 tons of product per day. After completing construction and putting the plants into trial operation to check their safety, the Exports Processing Corporation of the Kien Giang Marine Products Service officially put the two plants into production in January of this year. In the more than 3 months that they have been in production, each plant has operated at a capacity of 5 tons of product per day, which includes exported frozen shrimp and food product fish meal (fish products are not being produced yet).

These are marine product processing plants equipped with modern machinery and equipment and which were constructed through aid from Norway. The main project items of the frozen fish and shrimp processing plant consist of a temporary storage facility to hold 100 tons of raw materials at low temperatures; a production line processing everything from raw materials to finished products; a 300 ton product storage facility that holds products at a temperature of minus 25 degrees Centigrade, a chipped ice plant (small pieces) with a capacity of 100 tons per day, etc. Packaging is done by vacuum suction machines and meets export standards.

The food product fish meal production plant has a closed-cycle, automated production system. The results of analysis by Can Tho College show that the fish meal consists of 65.5 percent protein and 4.2 percent fat.

The quickness with which these two processing plants were put into production reflects the efforts made by the cadres and workers of the Exports Processing Corporation and the Marine Products Construction and Assembly Corporation (the Ministry of Maritime Products), which made many innovations. These innovations included installing a plumb line in the centrifugal sieve in order to correct sieve breakage; regulating the temperature in the steam system; correcting the problem of transformers burning out, etc.

The Marine Products Construction and Assembly Corporation and design section H16 are urgently building the various support projects, such as fish and shrimp piers and the water supply system, while improving the road system and the electric power network supporting production. These two plants have helped to increase the exported marine products processing capacity of Kien Giang three-fold.

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CSO: 4209/330

## HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

### EDITORIAL CITES HEALTH CARE DEFICIENCIES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Apr 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Providing Health Care to the People"]

[Text] Health is the most precious asset of man, is the basic requirement that must be met in order for our people to carry out and effectively complete the task of building and defending the fatherland. Our party has always stated: protecting the health of the people is a noble revolutionary task(1) and the foremost concern of the party and state.(2)

In recent years, in keeping with the resolution of the 4th Party Congress of protecting and improving the health of the people, we have made an effort to firmly adhere to the five viewpoints concerning public health work, determinedly pursued the course of preventive medicine and given attention to utilizing traditional medicine in coordination with modern medical science. Although we have not achieved the desired results, the results that we have achieved confirm the correctness of our guidelines. The public health organization has been unified from the central to the subward and village levels within a widespread network. Progress has been made in both disease prevention and treatment. Many epidemics have been brought under control. The incidence of social diseases has declined markedly. Infirmities related to social ills have declined. The rate of population growth is continuing to be reduced. In the two wars on the border, emergency medical operations were organized relatively well. The production and distribution of medicine in conjunction with the use of domestic raw materials in the village level movement to raise and use medicinal plants have been accelerated. The "five completed jobs" movement of the public health sector has been actively responded to by the mass of cadres and personnel within the sector.

Amidst the difficult circumstances common to the entire country, health care activities are still marked by numerous shortcomings and weaknesses. Environmental sanitation, generally speaking, is poor and is, at some places, very poor. Material bases and hospital beds are inadequate and their maintenance and use are not good. Many phenomena show that the spirit of service and service attitude have declined. There is not enough medicine to meet the needs of patients and the district public

health line has not been strengthened to the necessary degree. Clearly, our public health activities face very many objective difficulties; at the same time, there is a relatively universal deterioration in the situation that must be promptly stopped and we must restore our fine tradition. As the resolution of the 5th Congress states, the guideline for the years ahead is to continue to build our Vietnamese national medical science on the basis of coordinating modern medical science with traditional medical science. The political report of the Party Central Committee also set forth the following basic requirements: continuing to protect and gradually clean up the environment; improving the quality and efficiency of the prevention and control of epidemics and the prevention and control of social diseases; organizing medical examinations and treatment better; strengthening and developing the public health network, especially on the basic line and the district line; continuing to reduce the rate of population growth; taking positive steps to build the pharmaceutical industry while attaching importance to creating domestic sources of raw materials; constantly heightening the spirit of service and the ethics of the socialist public health cadre.

To successfully carry out the resolutions of the 5th Congress and achieve these economic and social objectives established for the years ahead, our workers must be in good health. Investing in health care is investing in the economy, even in the national defense system. In view of the fact that our material capabilities are still limited, it is necessary, in addition to allocating appropriate funds from the state budget, to make every effort to utilize the tremendous forces of the people, the individual capabilities of each locality and the welfare services of the production sectors.

The public health sector must also rapidly improve its management system and eliminate the practice of subsidization. Contributions by the people are extremely necessary not only in order to maintain the routine operation of public health facilities, especially hospitals, but also in order to constantly improve the quality of medical examinations and treatment.

Medicine is the largest and most pressing need. In addition to the requirement of developing the decoction industry and building the pharmaceutical and antibiotic industries, it is necessary to very strongly and widely promote the raising and processing of medicinal plants and animals on the village level. Every village must allocate an appropriate amount of land and create favorable conditions for raising the plants and animals used to make medicine. Every province and district must specify several medicinal plants that can be raised best within the area in order to organize their cultivation and guide the people in cultivating them, thereby helping to create sources of primary raw materials for the pharmaceutical industry. Planting medicinal plants and processing drugs must be a major goal in the activity program of the locality and the basic units in the years ahead.

To complete the task of protecting the health of the people, it is necessary to have a corps of skilled public health cadres who possess conscience and ethics, who "are as good and kind as a mother" and who "serve their patients with the full measure of their intellect and conscience." The organizations of the party and



the government have the task of caring for the living conditions of public health cadres, who are encountering many serious difficulties and are unable to concentrate their energies on caring for their patients. The material and spiritual lives of physicians and public health cadres must be regularly protected. The noble virtues of the physician are to be valued; the deterioration of these virtues is something to be feared.

A good society must have a good public health system, a good medical system and a corps of physicians who wholeheartedly care for the health of the people. Our system respects physicians because they are necessary persons, are the daily friends of society.

#### FOOTNOTES

1. The political report delivered at the 5th Party Congress.
2. The political report delivered at the 4th Party Congress.

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## POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

### PROGRESS OF GIA LAI-KONTUM NEW ECONOMIC ZONE REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Apr 82 pp 2, 4

[Article by Q.V.: "Binh Tri Thien Province's Relocation of Labor and the Population: a Good Direction To Take"]

[Text] Over the past several years, Binh Tri Thien Province has recruited nearly 8,700 laborers and sent 4,940 families and 12,480 dependents to state farms in the southern provinces. Of these numbers, nearly 1,000 laborers together with 645 families and more than 1,000 dependents have been working with Group 331, a troop unit performing economic work in Gia Lai-Kontum. According to this year's plan, Binh Tri Thien will recruit an additional 3,000 laborers, each of whom has an average number of 1.5 dependents, for Group 331. This is also an important factor to Binh Tri Thien in the relocation of labor and population on a nationwide scale.

#### More Grain Than in Their Native Villages

During the days we spent in Gia Lai-Kontum, it was the dry season in the Central Highlands. Everywhere we went, we saw arid hillsides. It was so dry that a forest fire could be started by someone unconsciously dropping a lit cigarette. However, wherever there were people, the trees and vegetation were still green. There were jackfruit orchards and groves of kohlrabi heavy with fruit. The fields of wet rice shined like the hair of a young girl. In Gia Lai-Kontum, the dry season is the season for digging and processing cassava. From Route 19 to Route 14, both sides of the asphalt highway are white with sliced cassava. At many places, people use three-wheeled vehicles to transport cassava tubers and cutting tables to roadsides, where they set up tents and cut and dry their cassava.

The regiments of Group 331 are stationed in practically all areas of the province, from Kontum City to the districts of Sa Thay, Chu Pa and Chu Prong. Every regiment has workers from Binh Tri Thien, whom all of us sought to meet. The farmland is rich everywhere, all that is lacking is labor. All of the regiments raising wet rice have constructed water conservancy projects. The 701st Regiment has constructed the Dac Uy reservoir, which is capable of irrigating 500 hectares each season. The 732nd Regiment has constructed the Dac To Can dam, which, although smaller, can also irrigate 300 to 400 hectares. Only 120 hectares are being irrigated but this

is only due to the lack of labor to open fields. The soil is good, the water is available and rice yields are no less than those in the lowlands. In 1981, in two crop production seasons, the 701st Regiment sowed and transplanted 947 hectares, harvesting 2,317 tons of paddy, an average of 4.9 tons per hectare. The 702nd Regiment, Regiment 702B and the 703rd Regiment in the area of red basalt soil have planted rubber trees and begun to develop the cultivation of coffee plants. The hills of rubber trees are very green and impressive. Colonel Dinh Van Khanh, the commander of Group 331, told us: at present, the group has 1,300 hectares of rubber trees, including nearly 300 hectares that have begun to produce rubber. The regiments have enough trees in their nurseries to plant 250 hectares of coffee plants this year.

As are the compatriots of Binh Tri Thien at the new economic sites in Gia Lai-Kontum, the workers from Binh Tri Thien in Group 331 are known for their diligence and perseverance. In addition to working the required number of mandays for their regiments, every family is raising hogs and chickens and growing much rice, corn, potatoes and cassava. The majority of the families with whom we visited expressed enthusiasm. They told us that they do not have to worry about housing and it is easy to raise a garden there. They have more grain than they did in their native villages. As regards food, they only lack "fish sauce" but there is no shortage of pork. When they are ill, they have the regimental medical aid station. When they are seriously ill, there is the hospital of Group 331. Their children have child care centers, kindergartens and a level I school. The only difficulty is with the several level II school children; because of the very small number of students, classes have not yet been opened. Movies are shown every month. "Home grown" art activities are constantly taking place. One evening, we attended a performance of the art unit of the 732nd Regiment. There was a choir, a flute and even a set of drums. There were many rather good "self-composed" songs that reflected the life of the unit. However, Hoang Kim Minh, the regimental deputy commander in charge of politics was concerned because the number of performers is still small. He hopes to be able to select many good singers and musicians from the new workers arriving in Binh Tri Thien to supplement the regiment's art unit.

Happiest of all are the persons in Regiment 702B from Quang Trach. Some 52 families, 164 laborers and 140 children less than 16 years of age, 20 of whom were born in their new villages, have come from the two villages of Phu Hoa and Quang Phong. Although they have been there for less than 2 years, the family areas and gardens are a luxuriant green. There are bananas, jackfruit and coffee plants. Every household has a few extra baskets of paddy, a few extra baskets of cassava, each of which weighs about 2 quintals, not to mention glutinous rice, corn, peanuts, beans and so forth. Twenty year old Tran Gia Khuong is from Phu Hoa Village. His parents having died, he took a job as a worker, taking the family's three small children with him. Last year, he worked an average of 25 days each month. He also produced for his family 3 quintals of paddy, 7 quintals of sweet potatoes and 7 quintals of melons while raising 2 sows that farrowed 15 pigs and 2 meat hogs with a market weight of more than 1 quintal. As a result of being an active worker, raising school age children and eagerly participating in youth activities, he was elected an emulation warrior, attended the "determined to win" congress of Military Region 5 and has been accepted into the "candidate" class of the party. Forty year

old Pham Thi Dung is from Quang Phong Village. Six persons from her family have gone to Gai Lai-Kontum. Nguyen Van Tao, her husband, is vice principal of the installation general school. She and her eldest daughter work tapping rubber trees. Her three small children attend school. Although she once only knew how to transplant rice and plant potatoes, she has become an emulation warrior and leads the 3rd Company in the number of days worked during the year and in the productivity of cutting and tapping rubber trees. Last year, her family also produced 5 quintals of paddy and raised 1 hog weighing 120 kilograms. "Living in peace and content with their occupation," all of the persons from Quang Trach who have joined this regiment have made a good effort. In 1981, they accounted for five of the six emulation warriors and 35 of the 52 progressive workers of the regiment. Three persons have become party members. Twenty-five persons have been placed by party chapters in the "candidate" class. Forty-five persons have been accepted as Youth Union members. Some 212 persons have been accepted as Trade Union members. Eleven persons have been promoted to cadres on the company to regimental levels.

#### Why Some Persons Are Not Contented

However, in a number of regiments, some persons are still not truly contented. Having talked to these persons, we found that there are three problems that determine whether a person coming to start a new life stays or does not stay in the new economic zone. They are: income, health care and the education of their children.

Generally speaking, the income of the workers in Group 331 is still low. To date, product contracts have still not been implemented within the group. Workers are remunerated on the basis of labor quotas. Many persons are not meeting their quotas. The average wage of each worker is only about 100 dong per month, including subsidies. Only a few regiments have a 13th month bonus. The household economy, which is spontaneous in nature, primarily involves raising hogs and clearing land to plant rice and subsidiary food crops. There are no artisan trades. Wood and bamboo are readily available but there is a shortage of household furniture, from tables and chairs to baskets because there is a shortage of carpenters and weavers. Every household has extra hogs, paddy, cassava and potatoes and all households lack the same things, consequently, it is difficult to form a market and engage in trade. The hogs that are raised are only sold to the collective kitchens of the regiments or eaten at "parties." Cassava and potatoes are used to raise livestock. Extra paddy is used to make wine, even though it is known that many places in the lowlands are experiencing a very serious shortage of rice. If, in its recruitment of labor for Group 331, Binh Tri Thien Province paid attention to recruiting persons from all trade sectors, thereby creating the conditions for the group to develop the artisan trades in the household economy, and if the group worked closely with the Gia Lai-Kontum commerce sector to adopt a plan for implementing two-way economic contracts to purchase hogs and agricultural products and sell fish sauce, cloth and consumer goods, the living conditions of workers would surely be improved. They would be more contented. In addition, it must be said that importance has not been attached to the garden economy. In many regiments, family houses are very close to one another and gardens are very small. There is the attitude that the people are happier living close together, but the value of gardens is not fully

realized. Many gardens are near sources of water but there is still a shortage of vegetables during the dry season. No gardens have fish ponds. Few fruit trees have been planted around houses. This is probably partially due to the fact that practically all of the persons from Binh Tri Thien came from places that do not have the tradition of raising gardens. It is also partially due to the fact that the troop units performing economic work must simultaneously fulfill three functions: maintaining combat readiness, engaging in production and business and performing social management, consequently, they have too much work to perform and cannot think about gardens for workers. Experience has shown that, in new land areas, gardens closely link the people to the land. With small orchards, there are shade in the summer and fruit to eat throughout the year, fruit which can earn thousands of dong, thus causing persons to never think about moving to another place. Should not Group 331 appoint persons on each level, from the group to its various regiments and companies, to specialize in guiding the household economy, in general, and the garden economy, in particular?

As regards health care, every regiment has a medical aid station. The 701st Regiment has completed the construction of a 40 bed medical aid station using the model design of the Ministry of Public Health. Only food and medicine for patients are still difficulties. This is the same situation everywhere else in our country, too. If, considering the arable land in the Central Highlands, each company organized one communist work day and established for each medical aid station a medicinal herb garden, a green vegetable garden and a fruit orchard and used the medicinal herb gardens, the vegetable gardens, the orchards and livestock of the families of patients, these difficulties would be overcome.

Even more deserving of concern is the education of children. We always live "for the future of our children." People do not want to live at places where their children cannot receive an education, even though they might enjoy a full material life there. All of the regiments of Group 331 have basic level general schools. However, these schools only go up to 4th or 5th grade. Children who should be in 6th or 7th grade, who are few in number, have no place to learn. The schools are located in one place. In the company's located far from the schools, many 1st or 2nd grade students have had to be taken from school because they are too small to walk the 5 or 6 kilometers to school. There is a shortage of teachers and they are not being managed well. Some teachers are not content because they are far from their homes, have questions about policies and regulations and so forth; consequently, they do not work the required time and the quality of instruction is not guaranteed. This situation will only change when there is full concern on the part of the Gai Lai-Kontum education sector. In the mountains, it is best for schools to open classes in each population center. Every population center has a few persons, a few students in the same class and the number of classes and teachers must be increased but state funds cannot cover all expenses. However, under the guideline "the people and the state working together," the problem is not very difficult to solve. The leaders of Group 331 told us: if the Gai Lai-Kontum Education Service agrees, the group will erect additional classrooms, construct additional tables and chairs and pay the wages and subsidies of the additional teachers on its own.

Redistributing labor and the population on a nationwide scale, thereby helping to develop the economy and strengthen the national defense system, is an extremely important task of strategic significance to our country at this time. Therefore, in addition to the responsibility of the various localities, the units at places sending persons and the units at places receiving persons should receive the full concern of the related sectors from the central to the local level. Through our trip to Gia Lai-Kontum, we found that if there were greater concern on the part of the various sectors, the initial results achieved would have been larger.

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CSO: 4209/330

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[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Trần Bang [TRAANF BANGR]

Head of the Dramatic Arts Department; his article "Improving Ideology and Art in Performances" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 20 Mar 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Bim [NGUYEENX BIM]

\*Deputy Director of the Water Conservancy Service, Hanoi; his article "The Important Role of the Water Conservancy Unit in Agricultural Product Contracting" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 26 Mar 82 p 2)

Nguyễn Văn Chân [NGUYEENX VAWN CHAAN]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Dien Ban District, Quang Nam-Danang Province; his comments on building agriculture and industry in his district appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Mar 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Huy Chương [NGUYEENX HUY CHUWOWNG], Major General

Of the 5th Military Region; his article "A High Spirit of Criticism and Self-Criticism Results in Successful Confidence" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 25 Mar 82 p 2)

Tạ Sĩ Cung [TAJ SIX CUNG]

\*Secretary of the SRV Embassy, France; on 24 Jan 82 he attended Lunar New Year festivities in Mulhouse, France. (Paris DOAN KET 27 Mar 82 p 2)

Lê Danh [LEE ZANH]

Vice Minister of Building; his article "Develop Existing Potential To Promote the Construction Materials Production Industry To Meet Construction Requirements and Increase Consumer and Export Goods" appeared in the cited source. (XAY DUNG No 2, Feb 82 p 7)

[Trần] Văn Giang [TRAANF VAWN GIANG], Major General

Deputy Commander of the Vietnam People's Navy; his comments on the Navy appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 23 Mar 82 p 2)

Vũ Tuyên Hoàng [VUX TUYEEN HOANGF]

Head of the Institute of Grain and Food Crops; Secretary of the VCP Committee, Institute of Grain and Food Crops; his article "Hopes for Raising the Effectiveness of Scientific Research" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 26 Mar 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Văn Hồ [NGUYEENX VAWN HOOF]

\*Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; \*Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, Ministry of Interior; on 26 Mar 82 he issued membership cards to Youth Union members of the Ministry of Interior. (TIEN PHONG 23-29 Mar 82 p 1)

Phạm Hồng [PHAMJ HOONGF], \*Lieutenant Colonel

A science and technology officer; his article "Properly Utilize Science and Technology Cadres" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 22 Mar 82 p 2)

Nguyễn Ich [NGUYEENX ICHS], \*Senior Colonel

\*Deputy Commander, Engineer Branch; his comments on building the VCP Party organization in his branch appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 23 Mar 82 p 2)

Nguyễn Sĩ Lâm [NGUYEENX SIX LAAM]

Chairman of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Association of Oriental Medicine; his article "Bequeath, Develop and Propagate Traditional Folk Medicine" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 25 Mar 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Thị Ngọc Liên [NGUYEENX THIJ NGOCJ LIEEN]

\*Member of the VCP Committee, Dong Nai Province; \*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Thong Nhat District, Dong Nai Province. (PHU NU VIETNAM 24-30 Mar 82 p 2)

Hoàng Lương [HOANGF LUWOWNG]

Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs; on 25 Mar 82 he attended the arrival in Hanoi of the USSR delegation attending the 5th Congress of the VCP. (NHAN DAN 26 Mar 82 p 4)



Trần Minh [TRAANF MINH]

\*Head of the Political Tasks Department [Cuc cong tac chinh tri], Ministry of Interior; his article "Improve the Revolutionary Character of Cadres and Party Members in the People's Armed Public Security Forces" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 20 Mar 82 p 2)

Đàm Văn Ngụy [DAMF VAWN NGUYJ], Major General

His article "Create On-the-Spot Combat Strength To Safeguard the Border" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 25 Mar 82 p 2)

Lê Văn Nhài [LEE VAWN NHAIF], \*Colonel

Commander of B.56 Gp; his article "Improve Training of Minority Cadres" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 26 Mar 82 p 2)

Vũ Thị Phan [VUX THIJ PHAN]

Head of the Malaria and Parasitic Diseases Institute; her article on prevention and fighting malaria appeared in the cited source. (PHU NU VIETNAM 24-30 Mar 82 p 2)

Hồ Bá Phúc [HOOF BAS PHUCS], Major General

Deputy Commander of the 9th Military Region; his article "Building the Militia, Self Defense Forces: A Necessary Task in Properly Accomplishing the Two Current Strategic Missions in the Mekong River Delta" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 24 Mar 82 p 2)

Nguyễn Minh Quang [NGUYEENX MINH QUANG], \*Senior Colonel

\*Commander of a division serving in northwestern Kampuchea; his comments about service in Kampuchea appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 23 Mar 82 p 3)

Trần Hồng Quân [TRAANF HOONGF QUAAN]

Head of the Ho Chi Minh City Polytechnic College; his article "The Confidence of an Assistant Professor" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 22 Mar 82 p 3)

Phạm Văn Tàng [PHAMJ VAWN TANGF] aka Năm Quỳnh [NAWM QUYNHF], deceased

Born in 1917; Member of the VCP; former Member of the Southern Agriculture Committee; Deputy Head and Secretary of the VCP Committee of Agriculture College #4; he was in retirement at the time of his death on 22 Mar 82. (NHAN DAN 23 Mar 82 p 4)

Phạm Thanh Tâm [PHAMJ THANH TAAM], \*Senior Colonel

\*Deputy Commander of a corps [binh Doan] defending the northern border; his article "From a Battle Zone in the North" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 21 Mar 82 p 3)

Bùi Thị Thanh [BUIF THIJ THANH]F

\*Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, Thai Binh Province; her article "The Aspirations of Thai Binh Youths" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 25 Mar 82 p 2)

Hoàng Như Tiệp [HOANGF NHUW TIEEPS], deceased

Born on 30 Dec 1909 at Nam Pho Village, Phu Vang District, Binh Tri Thien Province; Member of the VCP; Secretary General of the Vietnam Architects Union; Member of the Executive Committee of the Vietnam Arts and Letters Federation; former Member of the Resistance Committee of old Phuc Yen Province; former Deputy Secretary of the VCP Party Fraction of the Vietnam Architects Union; former head of the Urban and Rural Planning and Zoning Institute of the Ministry of Building; he died on 24 Mar 82. (NHAN DAN 25 Mar 82 p 4)

Đặng Văn Tuynh [DAWNG VAWN TUYNH] aka Tô Lân [TOO LAAN], deceased

Born in 1909; Member of the VCP; former Deputy Head of the People's Public Security College; he was in retirement at the time of his death on 19 Mar 82. (NHAN DAN 20 Mar 82 p 4)

Phạm Chánh Trực [PHAMJ CHANHS TRUWCJ]

Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, Ho Chi Minh City; his article "How Have Youth Union Methods of Activity Changed" appeared in the cited source. (TIEN PHONG 23-29 Mar 82 p 2)

Trần Trịnh Tường [TRAANF TRINHJ TUWOWNGF]

\*Head of the Construction Economics Institute, Ministry of Building; his article "Piecework and Complete Contract Salary During 1981 in the Construction Sector" appeared in the cited source. (XAY DUNG No 2, Feb 82 p 14)

Nguyễn Ung [NGUYEENX UWNGS]

Head of the Planning Department, Ministry of Building; his article "Some Main Problems in Renovating Planning in the Construction Industry" appeared in the cited source. (XAY DUNG No 2, Feb 82 p 11)

CSO: 4209/316

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Mai Văn Bầy<sup>2</sup> [MAI VAWN BAYYR]

\*Member of the Secretariat of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions; he headed a trade union delegation to attend the Congress of Trade Unions in Bulgaria on 8-10 Apr 82. (NHAN DAN 7 Apr 82 p 4)

Triệu Văn Bé [TRIEEUJ VAWN BES]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Tra Cu District, Cuu Long Province; his article "Increasing Rice Production in Tra Cu District" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Apr 82 p 2)

Nguyễn Đức Bình [NGUYEENX DUWCS BINHF]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; deputy director of the Nguyen Ai Quoc Advanced Party School; on 21 Apr 82 he attended activities marking the anniversary of Lenin's birth. (NHAN DAN 22 Apr 82 p 1)

Mai Văn Bô [MAIF VAWN BOOJ]

\*SRV Ambassador to Belgium; on 19 Apr 82 he accompanied SRV minister of Foreign Affairs, Nguyen Co Thach, on a visit to Belgium. (NHAN DAN 23 Apr 82 p 1)

Vũ Hắc Bông<sup>6</sup> [VUS HAWCS BOONGF]

Ambassador; on 17 Mar 82 he made an official visit to Ghana.  
(QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 7 Apr 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Chánh [NGUYEENX CHANHS] aka Nguyễn Thanh Đồng [NGUYEENX THANH DOONGF],  
deceased

Born in 1922 at Tam Thanh Village, Tam Ky District, Quang Nam-Danang Province; member of the VCP; deputy head of the Central Steering Department [of the VCP Central Committee?] for Enterprise Management Reform; former deputy chief of cabinet of the Office of the Premier; he died on 12 Apr 82.  
(NHAN DAN 14 Apr 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Dân [NGUYEENX ZANF]

\*Acting chairman of the People's Committee, Haiphong Municipality; recently he attended activities marking the success of the 5th Congress of the VCP.  
(QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 6 Apr 82 p 1)

Lê Bá Duyệt [LEE BAS ZUYJ]

Deputy head of the Science Department, Ministry of Marine Products; his article "More Prawns for Export" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 2, Feb 82 p 49)

Lê Thành Dũng [LEE TRANHF ZUWOWNG]

\*Deputy secretary of the VCP Committee, Haiphong Municipality; recently he attended activities marking the success of the 5th Congress of the VCP.  
(QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 6 Apr 82 p 1)

Lê Ngọc Diệp [LEE NGOCJ DIEEPJ]

\*Deputy director of the Agriculture Service, Ho Chi Minh City; his article "Establishing a Vegetable Growing Zone for Ho Chi Minh City" appeared in the cited source. (KHOA HOC VA DOI SONG 1 Apr 82 p 7)

Trần Văn Dũng [TRAANF VAWN DUWOWNGF]

\*Deputy head of the Forestry Service, Nghe Tinh Province; his article "The Nghe Tinh Province Forestry Sector Coordinates with Agricultural Production and Builds Forest Reserves" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 21 Apr 82 p 2)

Dũng Hồng Hiền [ZUWOWNG HOONGF HIEEN]

\*Standing member of the Science and Technology Council, Ministry of Agriculture; his article "Rice Production Development in the Mekong River Delta" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 2, Feb 82 p 49)

Đặng Vũ Hiệp [DAWNGJ VUX HIEEPJ], Major General

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; deputy chief of the Political General Department, VPA; on 8 Apr 82 he attended the arrival in Hanoi of a Hungarian military delegation. (NHAN DAN 9 Apr 82 p 1)

Vương Thị Hiếu [VUWOWNG THIJ HIEEUS]

Head of the Agricultural Configuration Planning Institute [Vien thiet ke kien truc nong nghiep], Ministry of Agriculture; her article "Planning Requires a Long Term Plan" appeared in the cited source. (PHY NU VIETNAM 31 Mar-6 Apr 82 p 5)

Hoàng Văn Khánh [HOANGF VAWN KHANHS], Major General

Commander of the Air Defense Command; on 10 Apr 82 he attended a reception for visiting Hungarian military delegation. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 12 Apr 82 p 1)

Trần Đăng Khoa [TRAANF DAWNG KHOA]

Deputy secretary general of the Vietnam Democratic Party; on 2 Apr 82 he attended activities marking the success of the 5th Congress of the VCP. (NHAN DAN 5 Apr 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Xuân Khoát [NGUYEENX XUAAN KHOATS]

President of the Vietnam Association of Musicians; his article "Problems of Musical Education" appeared in the cited source. (TO QUOC Mar 82 p 4)

Trần Khoát [TRAANF KHOATS]

\*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Cat Hai District, Haiphong; in mid-April 1982 he accompanied Council of State chairman, Truong Chinh on a visit of his district. (NHAN DAN 19 Apr 82 p 1)

Đinh Ngọc Lân [DINH NGOCJ LAAN]

Vice president of the Vietnam Physics Association; his article "Soviet Space Travel Science--An Advanced Science of the Era" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 12 Apr 82 p 4)

Hà Văn Lâu [HAF VAWN LAAU]

\*Vice minister of foreign affairs; on 22 Apr 82 he attended a reception for a visiting high level Czechoslovakian military delegation. (NHAN DAN 23 Apr 82 p 1)

Đặng Văn Lê [DAWNGJ VAWN LEE], deceased

Member of the VCP; former regimental commander; former chief of staff of Inter-region 4; former head of the Planning Section of the Lam Thao Superphosphate Factory and of the Ha Bac Nitrogen Fertilizer Factory; deputy head of the Basic Planning Department, Chemical General Department; he was in retirement at the time of his death on 13 Apr 82 at age 71. (NHAN DAN 14 Apr 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Thị Ngọc Liên [NGUYEENX THIJ NGOCJ LIEEN]

\*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Thong Nhat District, Dong Nai Province; on 29 Mar 82 she attended activities of the 5th Congress of the VCP. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 30 Mar 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Tuấn Liêu [NGUYEENX TUAANS LIEEU]

\*SRV ambassador to the German Federal Republic; on 20 Apr 82 he was present when SRV foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, met with the foreign minister of the German Federal Republic. (NHAN DAN 22 Apr 82 p 1)

Trần Lộc [TRAANF LOOCJ], deceased

Specialist 4th Class, Organization Department of the VCP Central Committee; former member of the VCP Committee, Ha Tinh Province; he died as the result of a traffic accident on 22 Apr 82. (NHAN DAN 23 Apr 82 p 4)

Phạm Lợi [PHAMJ LOIWJ]

Secretary of the Trade Union Federation, Hanoi; on 18 Apr 82 he participated in activities marking Lenin's birthday. (NHAN DAN 19 Apr 82 p 1)

Y Ngông Niêk-đam [Y NGOONG NIEEK-DAM]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Dac Lac Province; on 29 Mar 82 he attended activities of the 5th Congress of the VCP. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 30 Mar 82 p 8)

Huỳnh Tấn Phát [HUYNHF TAANS PHATS]

Vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; chairman of the Vietnam Subcommittee of the Vietnam-Mongolia Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation; on 4 Apr 82 he attended the arrival in Hanoi of a Mongolian Government economic delegation. (NHAN DAN 5 Apr 82 p 1)

Hoàng Kim Phần [NOANGF KIM PHAANS]

Vice chairman of the People's Committee, Hoang Lien Son Province; his article "Some Experiences of Hoang Lien Son Province in Expanding Soy Bean Production" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 20 Apr 82 p 2)

Nguyễn Sỹ Quốc [NGUYEENX SYX QUOOCs], Senior Colonel, Professor, Doctor

Head of the Military Medicine Department, VPA; his article "Properly Insure the Soldier's Health" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 9 Apr 82 p 3)

Bui Văn Nam Sơn [BUIF VAWN NAM SOWN]

\*President of the Association of Vietnamese Residents in the German Federal Republic; on 20 Apr 82 he met with SRV minister of foreign affairs, Nguyen Co Thach, who was visiting the German Federal Republic. (NHAN DAN 22 Apr 82 p 1)

Hoàng Bảo Sơn [HOANGF BAOR SOWN]

Ambassador of the SRV to Thailand; on 23 Mar 82 he visited Vietnamese military personnel who were being detained in Thailand. (NHAN DAN 29 Mar 82 p 8)

Đoàn Quang Sửu [DOANF QUANG SUWUR]

\*Head of the Agriculture Service, Thai Binh Province; his article "Soybeans in Thai Binh Province" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Apr 82 p 2)

Đào Thiện Thi [DAOF THIEENJ THI]

Minister of labor; \*vice chairman of the Vietnam Subcommittee of the Vietnam-Mongolia Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation; on 5 Apr 82 he attended a meeting of the committee. (NHAN DAN 6 Apr 82 p 1)

Đinh Thiện [DINH THIEENJ], Major General

\*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Rear Services General Department; acting commander, Rear Services General Department; on 1 Apr 82 he attended a meeting of the Rear Services General Department marking the success of the 5th Congress of the VCP. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 2 Apr 82 p 2)

Tô Thiện [TOO THIEENJ]

\*Acting chairman of the Central Artisan Industry and Handicraft Cooperatives Federation; his speech "Artisan Industry and Handicrafts Support Consumer Production and Exports" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 14 Apr 82 p 3)

Mai Chí Thọ [MAI CHIS THOJ]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; deputy secretary of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; chairman of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 12 Apr 82 he headed a delegation from Ho Chi Minh City on a visit to Phnom Penh. (NHAN DAN 14 Apr 82 p 4)

Hoàng Trung Thông [HOANGF TRUNG THOONG]

Head of the Institute of Literary Studies; his article "The Aspirations of a Literary Researcher" appeared in the cited source. (TO QUOC Mar 82 p 2)

Nguyễn Văn Thuận [NGUYEENX VAWN THUAANJ], \*Lieutenant Colonel

\*Head of the Trauma Department, 108th Military Hospital; he was mentioned in an article on the treatment of a trauma victim at his hospital. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 9 Apr 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Kim Trân [NGUYEENX KIM TRAA<sup>2</sup>N]

\*Head of the Education Service, Vinh Phu Province; his article "Problems in Educating Youths and Teenagers in Popular Education Schools" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Apr 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Văn Trân [NGUYEENX VAWN TRAA<sup>2</sup>N]

Head of the Central Institute for Research in Economic Management; excerpts of his speech delivered to the 5th Congress of the VCP appeared in the cited source. [NHAN DAN 13 Apr 82 p 3]

Đào Thế Tuấn [DAOF THEES TUAANS]

Deputy head of the Agriculture Science Institute; his article "Rice Strains for an Ecozone" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 17 Apr 82 p 3)

Phạm Thị Vũ [PHAMJ THIJ VUX]

\*Deputy director of the Commerce Sector, Ho Chi Minh City; head of the Ho Chi Minh City Consumer and Marketing Cooperatives Management Board; her article "Contributions for Stabilizing the Market" appeared in the cited source. (PHU NU VIETNAM 31 Mar - 6 Apr 82 p 7)

Lưu Bá Xảo [LUWU BAS XAOR], \*Senior Colonel

His article on Ground Forces Officers School #1 appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 15 Apr 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Xiển [NGUYEENX XIEENR]

Secretary general of the Vietnam Socialist Party; on 2 Apr 82 he attended activities marking the success of the 5th Congress of the VCP. (NHAN DAN 5 Apr 82 p 1)

Trịnh Xưởng [TRINHJ XUWOWNG]

\*Head of the Boat Research and Planning Institute; his article "Transport in the Mekong Delta and Coastal Areas" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 2, Feb 82 p 49)

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## BIOGRAPHIC

### INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Võ Đăng An [VOX DAWNG AN], Deceased

Born on 13 Jul 27 at Pho An City, Duc Pho District, Nghia Binh Province; Specialist 3d Class at the Nguyen Ai Quoc #10 School; he died on 23 Apr 82. (NHAN DAN 24 Apr 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Thi Can [NGUYEENX THIJ CANJ]

\*Acting president of the Women's Association, Thuan Hai Province; on 31 Mar 82 she attended a meeting marking the success of the 5th Congress of the VCP. (Phan Thiet THUAN HAI 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Minh Canh [NGUYEENX MINH CANHR]

\*Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, Thuan Hai Province; on 31 Mar 82 he attended a meeting marking the success of the 5th Congress of the VCP. (Phan Thiet THUAN HAI 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Đinh Bá Cấn [DINH BAS CAAN]

\*Director of the Building Service, Vung Tau Con Dao Special Zone; on 28 Mar 82 he participated in a day of communist labor. (Vung Tau VUNG TAU CON DAO 1 Apr 82 p 4)

Đổng Quang Cấp [DOONGF QUANG CAAPS]

\*Director of the Press Distribution Center [Trung tan phat hanh bao]; his comments marking the 25th anniversary of the arts and culture magazine AN HOA NGHE THUAT appeared in the cited source. (VAN HOA NGHE THUAT Mar 82 p 11)

Vương Hồng Châu [VUWOWNG HOONGF CHAAU]

\*Secretary of the Trade Union Federation, Thuan Hai Province; on 31 Mar 82 he attended a meeting marking the success of the 5th Congress of the VCP. (Phan Thiet THUAN HAI 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Phạm Hoài Chương [PHAMJ HOAIF CHUWOWNG]

\*Deputy political officer, Thuan Hai Province Military Command; on 31 Mar 82 he attended a meeting marking the success of the 5th Congress of the VCP. (Phan Thiet THUAN HAI 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Mãn Tân Dũng [MAAN TAANS ZUNGX]

\*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Phan Thiet City; on 31 Mar 82 he attended a meeting to mark the success of the 5th Congress of the VCP. (Phan Thiet THUAN HAI 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Khánh Dư [NGUYEENX KHANHS ZUW], Doctor of Medicine

\*Deputy director of the Cho Ray Hospital, Ho Chi Minh City; \*deputy head of the External Medicine Department of the Ho Chi Minh City College of Medicine and Pharmacy; his article "Correct Policy and Unlimited Concern" appeared in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City KHOA HOC PHO THONG 1 Apr 82 p 2)

Trần Đề [TRAANF DEEJ]

Deputy secretary of the VCP Committee, Thuan Hai Province; on 31 Mar 82 he attended a meeting to mark the success of the 5th Congress of the VCP. (Phan Thiet THUAN HAI 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Quý Đôn [NGUYEENX QUIS DOON]

\*Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Thuan Hai Province; on 31 Mar 82 he attended a meeting to mark the success of the 5th Congress of the VCP. (Phan Thiet THUAN HAI 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Lữ Giang [LUW GIANG], Major General

Commander, Capital Military Region; on 23 Apr 82 he attended a reception for a high ranking Czechoslovakian military delegation. (NHAN DAN 24 Apr 82 p 4)

Đoàn Ngọc Giao [DOANF NGOCJ GIAO]

\*Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, Vung Tau Con Dao Special Zone; on 26 Mar 82 he participated in local youth union activities. (Vung Tau VUNG TAU CON DAO 1 Apr 82 p 5)

Lê Minh Hà [LEE MINH HAF]

\*Member of the Standing Committee of the VCP Committee, Vung Tau Con Dao Special Zone; \*head of the Civil Proselytizing-Front Department, VCP Committee, Vung Tau Con Dao Special Zone; on 26 Mar 82 he attended local youth union activities. (Vung Tau VUNG TAU CON DAO 1 Apr 82 p 5)

Nguyễn Thị Kim Hạnh [NGUYEENX THIJ KIM HANHJ]

Head of the Culture Service, Hau Giang Province; her comments marking the 25th anniversary of the arts and culture magazine VAN HOA NGHE THUAT appeared in the cited source. (VAN HOA NGHE THUAT Mar 82 p 12)

Đỗ Quốc Hùng [DOOX QUOOC HUNGF]

\*Member of the Standing Committee and \*head of the Propaganda and Training Department of the Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone VCP Committee; on 28 Mar 82 he participated in a day of communist labor. (Vung Tau VUNG TAU CON DAO 1 Apr 82 p 4)

Đào Hưởng [DAOF HUWOWNGS]

\*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Thuy Nguyen District, Haiphong Municipality; he was mentioned in an article on building a sports and physical education movement at the district level. (THE DUC THE THAO 3 Apr 82 p 3)

Chính Hữu [CHINHS HUWUX]

Deputy head of the Propaganda and Training Department [Ministry of National Defense]; recently he attended activities marking the 25th anniversary of the Armed Forces culture magazine VAN NGHE QUAN DOI. [VAN NGHE QUAN DOI Mar 82 p 137]

Trần Quang Khanh [TRAANF QUANG KHANH], Senior Colonel

Chief of cabinet, Ministry of National Defense; on 23 Apr 82 he attended a reception for a high ranking Czechoslovakian military delegation. (NHAN DAN 24 Apr 82 p 1)

Đinh Văn Khánh [DINH VAWN KHANHS], \*Colonel

Commander of the 331st Gp; he was mentioned in an article about his unit's activities in Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province. (NHAN DAN 26 Apr 82 p 2)

Nguyễn Khánh [NGUYEENX KHANHS]

Alternate member of the VCP Central Committee; \*chief of cabinet of the Central Committee of the VCP; on 25 Apr 82 he attended the departure of a VCP delegation, headed by Truong Chinh, to attend the 3d Congress of the Lao Revolutionary People's Party. (NHAN DAN 26 Apr 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Kiêu [NGUYEENX VAWN KIEEU]

Head of the Mass Information Department [Ministry of Culture]; his comments marking the 25th anniversary of the arts and culture magazine VAN HOA NGHE THUAT appeared in the cited source. (VAN HOA NGHE THUAT Mar 82 p 10)

Bartholomew Trần Quang Nghiêm [TRAANF QUANG NHIEEM], Father, deceased

Born on 30 Oct 05 at Thach An Village, Chau Thanh District, Hau Giang Province; former member of the Central Committee of the NFLSV; standing member of the Liaison Committee of Patriotic and Peaceloving Vietnamese Catholics; he died on 7 Apr 82 at Can Tho. (NHAN DAN 24 Apr 82 p 4)

Trần Hai Phụng [TRAANF HAIR PHUNGJ], Major General

Commander of Ho Chi Minh City Armed Forces; on 26 Apr 82 he attended a reception for a visiting high ranking military delegation from Czechoslovakia. (NHAN DAN 27 Apr 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Quang Tào [NGUYEENX QUANG TAOJ]

SRV ambassador to India; on 25 Apr 82 he attended the arrival in India of SRV Minister of Foreign Affairs, Nguyen Co Thach. (NHAN DAN 27 Apr 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Nhật Tâm [NGUYEENX NHAATS TAAM]

\*Vice chairman of the People's Committee, Thuan Hai Province; on 31 Mar 82 he attended a meeting to mark the success of the 5th Congress of the VCP. (Phan Thiet THUAN HAI 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Kim Thanh [NGUYEENX KIM THANH]

\*Deputy director of the Public Security Service, Thuan Hai Province; on 31 Mar 82 he attended a meeting marking the success of the 5th Congress of the VCP. (Phan Thiet THUAN HAI 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Đình Thi [NGUYEENX DINHF THI]

Secretary general of the Vietnam Writers Association; recently he attended activities marking the 25th anniversary of the Armed Forces culture magazine VAN NGHE QUAN DOI. [VAN NGHE QUAN DOI Mar 82 p 137]

Trần Đình Thọ [TRAANF DINHF THOJ]

Head of the Vietnam Advanced School of Fine Arts; his article on the role of Ho Chi Minh and the VCP in liberating the SRV appeared in the cited source. (VAN HOA NGHE THUAT Mar 82 p 15)

Trần Thế Thông [TRAANF THEES THOONG]

\*Head of the South Vietnam Agricultural Technology Institute; his article on the relevance of the 5th Congress of the VCP appeared in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City KHOA HOC PHO THONG 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Lê Xuân Thủy [LEE XUAAN THUYR]

\*Deputy secretary of the VCP Committee, Vung Tau Con Dao Special Zone; on 28 Mar 82 he participated in a day of communist labor. (Vung Tau VUNG TAU CON DAO 1 Apr 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Tinh [NGUYEENX VAWN TINHJ], deceased

Participated in the 1929 Revolution; entered the VCP in Mar 30; former secretary of the VCP Committee, Rach Gia Province 1945-48; he was in retirement at the time of his death in Kien Giang Province on 22 Apr 82.  
(NHAN DAN 24 Apr 82 p 4)

Lê Văn Tri [LEE VAWN TRI], Major General

Head of the Technical General Department; on 23 Apr 82 he attended a reception for a high ranking Czechoslovakian military delegation.  
(NHAN DAN 24 Apr 82 p 1)

Hoàng Anh Tuấn [NOANGF ANH TUAANS]

\*Head of the South Vietnam Branch of the Vietnam Institutes of Science in Ho Chi Minh City; his article "Current Problems: Specific Planning, Measures and Actions" appeared in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City KHOA HOC PHO THONG 1 Apr 82 p 11)

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## CHRONOLOGY

HANOI'S CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS FROM 15 JANUARY-15 FEBRUARY 1982

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English No 3, Mar 82 p 32

[Text]

### January

16 VNA rejects the slander of General Som Khattphan, director of the Information and Press office of the Thai army, that Vietnam and Kampuchea encroached upon Thailand's territorial waters.

18. The Vietnamese Foreign Minister issues a white book entitled "The Hoang Sa and Truong Sa archipelagoes--Vietnamese territory" showing documents, historical events and juridical evidence on the historical and real sovereignty of Vietnam over these two archipelagoes.

22. At the invitation of the Vietnamese Council of State, Iraqi vice-president Taha Muhyiddin Maarouf paid an official friendship visit to Vietnam from January 19 to 22, 1982.

— The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR confers the Lenin order on Le Duan, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and Truong Chinh, president of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

27. Leaders of the Vietnamese Party and State send messages of condolence on the death of M.A. Suslov, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee, deputy to the Supreme Soviet and chairman of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Soviet Union.

28. UN General Secretary sends a message to the chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong expressing his wish for the peaceful solution to armed hostilities along the Sino-Vietnam border.

30. A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam headed by Nguyen Duy Trinh arrives in France to attend the 24 th Congress of the French Communist Party.

— Vietnamese Foreign Ministry sends a note to the Chinese Foreign Ministry suggesting:

+ The two sides end all armed hostilities in the border area.

+ The third round of the Vietnamese Chinese talks unilaterally interrupted by the Chinese side in March 1980 be reopened as soon as possible.

- VNA rejects the information in the Chinese paper "*Renmin Ribao*" of January 30 which reported that from January 18 to 28 Vietnam had made armed provocations in areas bordering on Guangxi and Yunnan, China.

- Signing of a protocol on goods exchange and payment for 1982 in Tirana between Vietnam and Albania.

31. Vietnamese Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong sends a message to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar welcoming his telegram of January 28.

- A delegation of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions led by its president, Nguyen Duc Thuan, pays a friendship visit to the Soviet Union. A protocol on co-operation between the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions and Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions was signed.

## February

2. A conference on the re-distribution of workforce and population and the building of new economic zones is held in Hanoi to review the work done in 1976-1980 and prepare a plan for future years.

3. The Ministry of Forestry and the State Commission for Science and Technology launch the 1982 "Tree Festival" movement on the occasion of the Lunar New Year and in response to World Environment Day.

- In Vientiane the minutes are signed on the principles for co-ordination of economic and commercial activities between Laos, Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

5. VNA rejects the fabrication published on 4 February by the Thai newspaper "*The National*" which said that Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea had shelled Thai territory.

- The Chairman of the Council of Ministers issues a directive on encouraging contractual incentives and bonuses in every State fishery, forestry and agricultural unit.

6. Signing in Moscow of an agreement on film co-operation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

7. A resolution on improving communication and transport for 1981-1985 period is published by the Council of Ministers.

8. A conference to sum up the implementation of the 1981 state plan and discuss the plan for 1982 was held in Hanoi by the marine products branch.

9. A Soviet consumer's co-operative hands over non-refundable aid of clothing to Vietnam.

10. Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, chief of the Soviet Armed Forces and vice-minister of Defence, pays a week's official and friendship visit to Vietnam.

- An agreement to give material aid to Vietnam in 1982 from the German Democratic Republic is signed in Berlin.

11. The Ministry of Culture and Information opens a meeting to review its activities in 1981 and discuss the plan for 1982.

12. A delegation of the Iraqi Women's Association pays a friendship visit to Vietnam.

13. Discovery in Lieu Doi (Thanh Liem district, Ha Nam Ninh province) of 3,000 folklore documents, songs, satires, legends and 1,000 verses on military art, offering many social science subjects to be studied.

14. The first high-level banking conference of the three Indochinese countries opened in Phnom Penh on 12 February. A minute on co-operation and mutual assistance is signed.

15. The Indian External Affairs Minister, P.V. Narasimha Rao, pays an official visit to Vietnam from 12 to 15 February 1982.

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END